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County Borough of Walsall

1933



1933

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

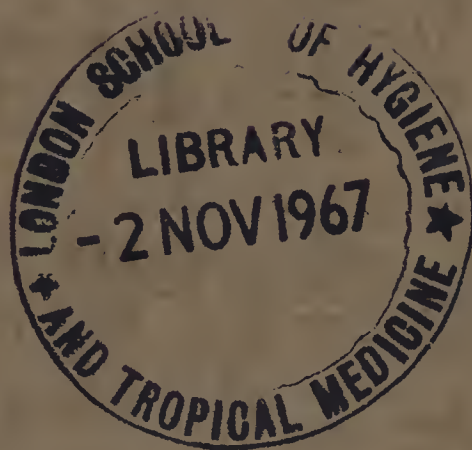
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1933

JAMES A. M. CLARK

M.D. CH.B., D.P.H.

66187



County Borough of Walsall

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

From November, 1932, to November, 1933.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. P. DRABBLE.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN R. B. SUTTON.

Alderman H. Hucker, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.

Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.

Councillor T. E. HADEN.

Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.

Councillor E. B. STAMMERS.

Councillor A. J. STANLEY.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. CRESSWELL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor T. E. HADEN.

Councillor S. F. BURNS.

Councillor J. DEAKIN.

Councillor Mrs. M. B. DEWSBURY, J.P.

Councillor E. P. DRABBLE.

Councillor H. BUSILL JONES.

Councillor W. MILLERCHIP, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.

Councillor F. W. EVANS.

*Mrs. G. CRABTREE.

*Miss J. M. ELLIOT.

*Mrs. E. E. HORTON.

HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. P. DRABBLE.

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman R. B. SUTTON.

Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.

Councillor Mrs. N. McSHANE.

Councillor J. WHISTON.

*Miss E. HOLLOWAY.

*Mr. W. C. WARD.

*Mr. H. B. WEBSTER.

*Mr. G. OVERTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. A. LECKIE, J.P., M.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor E. B. STAMMERS.

Councillor A. BROCKHURST, J.P.

Councillor H. G. J. FLETCHER.

Councillor T. E. HADEN.

Councillor D. JONES.

Councillor W. MILLERCHIP, J.P.

Councillor C. S. MOORE.

Councillor J. WHISTON.

*Mrs. W. H. KEAY.

*Miss M. V. STAFFORD.

*Mr. H. Bullock.

*Mr. H. SKEELS.

*Mr. H. A. TUCKER.

*Rev. Dean YEO.

* Co-opted Members.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

M. R. HANNA, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/10/33).
 E. A. JOHNSTON, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 30/4/33).
 M. MOSELEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1/11/33).
 V. R. WALKER, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 26/6/33).

School Medical Inspector :

L. ADAM, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

School Dentist :

D. A. PARSONS, L.D.S.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer :

§ A. M. STUART, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Public Analyst :

§ F. E. THOMPSON, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

*†ARTHUR THOMAS HUBBLE.

Assistant Inspectors :

*†ERNEST F. B. A. MINER (Chief) Meat Inspector.

*†CHARLES A. STANSBURY (Housing Inspector).

*†J. SAVILLE	..	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards	(Resigned 4/11/33).
*†G. N. RICHARDS	..	" " "	(Appointed 30/10/33).
*†W. J. WOODWARD	..	Bridge and Caldmore Wards	
*†I. W. RICHARDS	..	Birchills and Pleck Wards	(Resigned 30/6/33).
* O. M. FARRELL	..	" " "	(Appointed 31/7/33).
*†J. HOLDSWORTH	..	Hatherton and Paddock Wards	(Resigned 31/5/33).
* S. J. T. WOOD	..	" " "	(Appointed 31/7/33).

Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives :

†*Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, H.V.

Health Visitors :

**†Miss E. BETTERIDGE
 †Miss E. G. JONES
 **† " A. M. JONES
 ** " E. M. O'KELLY
 **† " S. A. NOLAN

**Miss A. QUICK
 † " A. E. ROGERS
 " G. N. SADLER
 †Mrs. M. TAYLOR
 **†Miss R. P. TAYLOR
 † " E. WIDDOWSON

School Nurses :

Mrs. M. EVANS.

Miss F. SAUNDERS.

School Dental Nurse :

Miss B. L. BENNETT.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

Isolation Hospital and Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

‡ MATRON:—Miss M. J. Bird, S.R.N.

Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital :

‡ MATRON:—Miss E. WILKINSON, S.R.N.

Pelsall Hall Sanatorium :

MATRON — Miss E. A. BRADSHAW, R.R.C., S.R.N.

Secretary Dispenser :

Miss G. COTTERELL.

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer :

P. SHOESMITH

Clerical Staff:

N. AULIFFE.

F. WEBB.

G. LEEDER.

R. FRANKHAM.

R. C. GREEN (Appointed 19/6/33).

Miss A. M. TURNER.

Miss M. COOPER.

Miss M. TAYLOR.

§ The V.D Medical Officer and Public Analyst are part-time Officers.

* Certificate as Sanitary Inspector.

† Certificate as Meat Inspector.

‡ Certified Midwife.

** Health Visitor's Certificate.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough of Walsall for the year 1933.

The population, as revealed by the Census of 1931, was 103,059: the estimated population as at June 30th, 1933, being 105,400.

The 1933 death rate in the borough was again low, being 12.2 per 1,000, as against 11.41 in 1932 and 11.32 in 1931. This compares with 12.3 for England and Wales, and 12.2 for the Great Towns. The Birth Rate continues to fall, being 17.9 per 1,000 as against 19.15 in 1932, and an average of 19.38 during the past five years. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 14.4 and for the Great Towns 14.4.

The incidence of infectious disease in the borough during the year was low, there being but 39 cases of Diphtheria notified and 159 of Scarlet Fever. These figures must be considered as very satisfactory, particularly the low incidence of Diphtheria, in part at least, due to the efforts which have been directed in past years to the prevention of this very serious disease.

During the first quarter of the year we suffered from a widespread and virulent epidemic of Mumps, which, although not a fatal disease, caused considerable interference in the routine work of the majority of the schools in the borough.

The Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) has risen from 0·95 in 1932 to 1·15 in 1933, whilst the death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis has risen from 0·76 in 1932 to 1·03 in 1933. This increase is due in some measure at least, to the prevalence of Influenza in the early part of the year, and which affected adversely a large number of our known tuberculous sufferers.

Pneumonia accounted for 79 deaths, as against 77 in 1932, whilst Bronchitis accounted for 61 deaths as against 61 in the previous year. The death rate from Cancer and other forms of Malignant disease shows a slight decrease, 154 deaths being recorded as against 160 in 1932, a decrease in the death rate from 1·53 to 1·46 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infantile Mortality was 88·69 per 1,000 births, an increase on the previous year when the rate was 72·82. This compares with an infantile mortality rate of 64 for England and Wales as a whole and 67 for all the Great Towns.

Considerable progress has been made during the past few years in dealing with unfit property. Under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, 403 houses have been represented as unfit, including 176 in the James Street Clearance area. Many of these houses have been demolished and the inhabitants rehoused in healthy surroundings, but at the end of 1933, 45 of the houses in the James Street area were still in occupation as were also 122 of the individual unfit houses.

It is anticipated that during the next five years, all the back to back, single and other property which to-day we regard as unfit will be dealt with, and we sincerely trust that if not actually demolished, such property will no longer be in occupation. It should not be forgotten, however, that the general standard of housing in the borough is becoming higher each year and at the end of five, ten or more years, there will still be houses of a poor type which, at that date, may be considered as falling below the general standard.

Two problems, which still remain unsolved, are those of Tenement Dwellings and Overcrowding. During the year 65 cases of overcrowding were abated, but there still remained under notice at the end of the year no fewer than 185 known cases. Unfortunately the great majority of these cases can not be dealt with under the 1930 Act.

One hundred and eleven families were living in combined rooms, or "houses-let-in-lodgings," and these families were paying rents of from 4/6 to 10/- per week for the use of a room described as "furnished." This grave social problem demands the serious and prompt consideration of the Council. Before these rooms can be got rid of, others must be provided. The cost of building and maintaining a model tenement house will be no light one but, at the moment, this appears to be the only solution.

Once again I desire to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kindly consideration and continued support. To the members of my staff I am likewise indebted for their help and co-operation.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

May. 1934.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,780
Population (At Census 1931)			..	..	..	..	..	103,059
Number of Inhabited Houses			..	} At 1931 Census	..	..	..	23,311
Number of Families	..	..	..		..	..	..	24,953
Population 1933 (estimated)			..	..	..	..	..	105,400
Number of New Houses erected in 1933					..	..	..	389
Number of Inhabited Houses 1933				..	..	..	..	24,834
Number of Persons per House			..	..	..	..	..	4.24
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£465,690
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				..	..	..	..	£1,760
Population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Number of Births	{	Legitimate	M.	944	F.	880	Total	1,824
	{	Illegitimate	M.	26	F.	33	Total	59
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.87
Number of Deaths (M. 671	F. 616)	..	..	..	..	..	Total	1,287
Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.21
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth—								
From Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
From other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.69
Infant Mortality (legitimate infants) per 1,000 births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.55
Do. (illegitimate infants) do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186.44
Death Rates per 1,000 population, from—								
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.03
All forms of tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.15
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.45
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.46
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup								
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18

Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under					
2 years of age, per 1,000 births	10.09				
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years	19				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	13				
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4				

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—153 Inquests were held in the Borough during the year (94 males and 59 females)—1 stillborn, 9 under the age of one year, 13 between the ages of 1 and 16 years, and 130 from 16 years and above.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS ordered by Coroner 84

SUMMARY OF INQUESTS.	M.	F.
Death by Murder	1	—
" Suicide	14	3
" Manslaughter and Infanticide	—	—
" Want, Exposure, etc.	—	—
" Excessive Drinking	—	—
" Want of attention at Birth	—	—
" Accident or Misadventure	32	28
" from Natural Causes	47	27
Stillborn	—	1
Open Verdicts	—	—
Inquests adjourned	—	—
	94	59
Inquests on children suffocated whilst in bed (Accidental)	—	—
Inquests on bodies of newly-born children	1	2

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,925, of which 997 were males and 928 were females. These are the crude figures, and allowance has to be made for births to non-residents occurring in Walsall, and for births to residents whilst the latter were temporarily staying in some other town.

The correct figures are : Males 970, Females 913; giving a new total of 1,883 equivalent to a Birth Rate of 17.87 per 1,000. Of this number 59 were illegitimate births, as compared with 49 during 1932.

The average Birth Rate for the last five years is 19.38.

The following stillbirths, corrected figures, are allocated to the Borough:

Males	..	..	..	40
Females	..	..	..	28
				—
Total	..	..		68
				—

Of this number, 1 female was illegitimate.

The rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 34.9.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 1,331, giving a rate per thousand of the population of 12.63 (an increase on the previous year, when we had 1,260 deaths, with a rate of 12.03). If we exclude the number of persons (112) dying in the Borough belonging to other districts, and include (68), those belonging to the Borough dying beyond the Borough we have a correct number of 1,287, giving a death rate of 12.21. The average death rate for the past five years is 12.24.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages, of residents belonging to the Borough :—

At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
1287	167	32	18	27	58	145	303	295	242

VACCINATIONS.

The total number of successful Vaccinations carried out during 1933 was 334. Number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection made during the same period was 1,357.

Table 1.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										WARDS. Net Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	BLOXWICH.	LEAMORE.	HARDEN.	BIRCHILLS.	HATHERTON.	PADDOCK.	BRIDGE.	PLECK.	CALDMORE.	PALFREY.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and un. 2 yrs.	2 and un. 5 yrs.	5 and un. 15 yrs.	15 and un. 25 yrs.	25 and un. 45 yrs.	45 and un. 65 yrs.	65 and un. 75 yrs.	75 and upwards.											
Enteric Fever	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	..	..	2	5
Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Whooping Cough	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria	..	1	5	2	..	1	7	19	11	8	5	7	7	9	7	4	3	5	4	..	2
Influenza	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	45	27	7	..	8	9	12	17	13	4	7	21	9	..	34
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	109	..	5	1	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	14

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569

Table II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH,
1933.

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES		M. F.	671 616	102 65	18 14	11 7	10 17	28 30	66 79	166 137	161 134	109 133
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2.	Measles ..	M. F.	8 5	— —	5 2	3 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3.	Scarlet Fever	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4.	Whooping Cough	M. F.	2 2	2 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5.	Diphtheria	M. F.	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6.	Influenza	M. F.	26 29	2 —	2 3	2 —	— —	1 1	5 2	6 13	5 6	4 4
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M. F.	1 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M. F.	51 58	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	10 18	18 27	15 12	6 1	— —
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	M. F.	8 4	— —	3 2	2 —	3 —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
11.	Syphilis ..	M. F.	4 5	3 3	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	1 2	— —	— —
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M. F.	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	73 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 14	31 32	32 23	5 12

[illegible]

Table III.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.										Total Deaths
	At All Ages.	At Ages — Years.											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.												65 and upwards.
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	39	2	—	2	—	2	13	12	2	5	—	1	—	2	4	11	—	5	2	7	5	1	2
Erysipelas	49	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	4	8	9	14	6	5	8	6	3	7	6	6	4	3	—
Scarlet Fever	159	1	3	10	12	14	82	21	8	5	2	1	—	8	10	13	12	12	26	31	15	27	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis ..	..	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Other Forms of Tuberculosis		23	—	3	2	3	2	3	5	1	1	1	2	26	5	15	14	8	14	11	11	15	18	8	13
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia		222	5	7	9	6	3	25	19	23	37	34	33	33	21	9	24	21	41	22	14	18	21	19	33
" Influenzal "	..																								134*
Malaria	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	..	13	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	1	1	2	—
TOTALS ..		667	29	15	27	24	23	134	64	65	104	70	80	32	41	55	57	90	51	58	79	94	63	79	261

For particulars of cases removed to the Isolation Hospitals, see Table VIII.

*These deaths do not necessarily refer to the cases notified.

Table IV.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.—WHOLE DISTRICT.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths under one year.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 & un. 3 months	3 & un. 6 months	6 & un. 9 months	9 & un. 12 months	BLOXWICH.	LEAMORE.	HARDEN	BIRCHILLS.	HATHERTON	PADDOCK.	BRIDGE.	PLECK.	CALDMORE.	PALFREY.
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Common Infectious Diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	19	..	..	1	..	1	2	8	6	2	1	2	4	4	3	2	2	..	..	1
Premature Birth ..	58	42	5	5	2	54	4	..	..	..	7	4	6	8	7	7	7	6	1	5
Congenital Defects, Atelectasis, Malformations	13	4	2	1	..	7	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	..
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus..	19	9	..	..	3	12	1	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	4	..	3
Percentage of Developmental and Wasting Diseases ..	53.9	90.2	63.6	87.5	83.3	84.9	36.4	9.1	22.2	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	30	..	..	1	..	1	5	9	7	8	4	2	2	2	4	3	6	..	5	2
Other Causes	23	6	4	..	1	11	5	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	2	1
TOTALS ..	167	61	11	8	6	86	22	22	18	19	15	10	22	19	24	20	20	14	10	13

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Uncorrected Number	NETT.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At All Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1922	99,890	2539	2530	25·32	1291	12·92	66	63	241	94·91	1288	12·89
1923	100,400	2335	2342	23·32	1175	11·70	45	43	220	93·93	1173	11·68
1924	101,500	2375	2356	23·31	1220	12·01	70	59	184	78·09	1209	11·91
1925	102,300	2248	2257	22·06	1377	14·43	63	76	260	115·19	1390	13·58
1926	102,100	2149	2154	21·09	1155	11·31	92	71	180	83·56	1176	11·51
1927	102,000	2144	2125	20·83	1277	12·51	81	104	205	96·47	1300	12·74
1928	100,200	2048	2031	20·27	1210	12·08	98	100	187	92·07	1212	12·10
1929	100,100	2008	1979	19·77	1516	15·14	78	76	198	100·05	1514	15·12
1930	100,100	2115	2058	20·56	1176	11·75	110	51	142	69·00	1117	11·16
1931	104,300	2071	2034	19·54	1230	11·82	121	69	159	73·75	1178	11·32
1932	104,700	2036	2005	19·15	1260	12·03	119	54	146	72·82	1195	11·41
1933	105,400	1925	1883	17·87	1331	12·63	112	68	167	88·69	1287	12·21

Area of District in Acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water)

.. 8,780

Total Population at all ages .. 103,059

{ At
Census
of 1931.

Table VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
during the Year 1933.

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

TABLE SHOWING DEATH-RATES, ETC., IN WALSALL, as compared with England and Wales, 118 Great Towns, (including London)
132 Smaller Towns (The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M., no inquest	Uncertified Cause of Death.
ENGLAND AND WALES	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9
118 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0
WALSALL	17.9	0.65	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.52	0.51	10.1	89	88.5	11.5	0.00	0.0

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, AMBULANCE FACILITIES, Etc.

Hospitals.

1. Walsall General Hospital—A voluntary Institution (100 beds).
2. Manor Hospital—Public Assistance Committee (261 beds).
3. Goscote Isolation Hospital—Health Committee (34 beds—Infectious Diseases) (22 beds—Tuberculosis).
4. Sneyd Lane Isolation Hospital (Smallpox)—Health Committee (12 beds).
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital—Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (10 beds).
6. Pelsall Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)—Health Committee (37 beds).

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham, for the hospital treatment of our cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, nine beds being reserved at The Woodlands, additional beds being provided as required.

MATERNITY.—Certain cases of Puerperal Fever and also certain of those cases necessitating surgical interference at confinement are received at the Walsall General Hospital by arrangement with the Council, who bear the cost of their treatment. Cases are also admitted to the Goscote Isolation Hospital.

CHILDREN.—Nil.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT.—None except that which comes under the Public Assistance Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious disease cases two motor ambulances have been provided. Both are stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases two motor ambulances are kept at the Fire Station.

School Clinics.

Three School Clinics are provided—at Bradford Street, Littleton Street, and at Field Road, Bloxwich.

BRADFORD STREET. Doctors' days—Monday and Wednesday morning; a nurse in attendance each morning, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

LITTLETON STREET. Doctors' days—Tuesday and Friday morning; nurse in attendance each morning.

FIELD ROAD. Doctors' days—Friday afternoon; nurse in attendance Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.

The Dental Clinic and the Eye Clinic are both held at Bradford Street.

Rheumatic Clinic.

LITTLETON STREET. Saturday, 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Orthopædic Clinic.

MASSAGE CLINIC. Daily 9 a.m.—1 p.m.
2 p.m.—5 p.m.

DRESSINGS CLINIC. Friday, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centres.

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

FIELD ROAD. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 10-30—12-30 a.m.

IDA ROAD. Monday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

LITTLETON STREET. Wednesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Friday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

MILTON STREET. Tuesday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 2-30—4-30 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

ABLEWELL STREET. Monday, 10 a.m. Tuesday, 6—8 p.m.

IDA ROAD. Friday, 1st and 3rd in each month. 10 a.m.

MILTON STREET. Friday, 2nd & 4th in each month. 10 a.m.

FIELD ROAD. Wednesday, 10 a.m.

A Medical Officer attends all Infant Welfare Sessions and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 4, Hatherton Road.

Open each day 10 a.m.—1 p.m. ; 2-15—5-30 p.m.

Medical Clinics, Monday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Thursday evening (1st and 3rd Thursdays, 6-30—8 p.m.), Friday morning.

V.D. Clinic, Walsall General Hospital.

Open for Males, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7-30 to 9 p.m., Wednesday 4 p.m.

Open for Females, Thursday, 4-0—5-30 p.m.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Tuberculosis Dispensary .. Tuesday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Thursday, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General—Victoria Nursing Institution.

(b) Infectious Diseases—None.

MIDWIVES.—Thirty-two Midwives notified their intention to practise in the District during 1933. Three of these were employed by the Public Authority at the Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital. No Midwives were subsidised by the Council.

Laboratory Work.

During the year, 631 specimens were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and 1,247 swabs for the presence of B. Diphtheria were examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Hatherton Road.

All other Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Birmingham University.

Chemical Work.

All chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst, and for particulars of the work done during the year reference should be made to his report at the end of this volume.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Under this Act all employees have to pass a medical examination before being taken on the permanent staff.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee for the Corporation.

During the year 33 persons were examined prior to their appointment, and were passed as satisfactory lives.

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

25 employees were examined on behalf of the Tramways Committee as to their fitness to act as Tram or 'Bus Drivers.

All candidates for the Police Force are examined by the Medical Officer of Health, whose services were also requisitioned by the Police on many other occasions.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

There are 134 Blind Persons on the register of the Blind for the County Borough of Walsall. Of that number 8 are school children under the age of 16, all of whom are in special schools. 103 persons are unemployable: of the others 29 are employed in various occupations and 2 are under training.

Certain of the arrangements for looking after the interests of the Blind persons are carried out by the Blind Persons Welfare Committee, or on their behalf by the Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind, and the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

Twenty-four of our Walsall Blind are employed in the local Workshops. These workshops are by no means satisfactory, and there is much room for improvement. The question of provision of new workshops on a new site is under consideration.

Home workers are dealt with by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. During 1933 there were two Home Teachers, who looked after all blind persons in both the Walsall and Wednesbury areas.

UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND.

The Town Council augment the income of each of the 30 unemployable persons in the Borough who are of full age, to 16/- per week, and the Home Visitors have been instructed when distributing this grant to enquire if they are as reasonably comfortable as possible, and if conditions are unsatisfactory to report the same to the local Blind Society and the Blind Persons Welfare Committee. It is the aim of the Blind Persons Welfare Committee to prevent any further cases of unemployable blind finding it requisite to have out-door poor relief, as it is undesirable to add to their distress by the so-called stigma of pauperism.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Goscote Isolation Hospital,.

318 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year, as against 269 during 1932. The available accommodation has again been very severely taxed, the maximum number of cases under treatment on any one day being 40.

This number represented very varied types of diseases, including mixed infections of Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Chickenpox or Measles, and Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

169 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted and 67 of Diphtheria. In addition, there were admitted 20 cases of Measles with surgical or medical complications, 7 of Whooping Cough with complications, 13 of Pneumonia, 10 of Erysipelas, 2 of Puerperal Sepsis, 2 of Vincent's Angina, 1 of Dysentery, 1 of acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, 1 of General Septicæmia, and 18 of other diseases.

The provision of an additional ward for the treatment of infectious diseases which is so badly needed is, at the moment, receiving the consideration of the Council.

The Tuberculosis Pavilion of 22 beds for the treatment of Tuberculosis was completed in November, and was formally opened by Councillor Dr. Drabble, Chairman of the Health Committee, on November 15th. The pavilion comprises 8 double bedded cubicles, and 6 single cubicles, 11 beds for males and 11 for females. 21 patients were admitted to the Pavilion before the end of the year, there being six deaths.

A table dealing with the cases treated at the Isolation Hospital will be found at the end of this section of the report.

Smallpox.—No cases were notified.

Diphtheria.—39 cases were notified throughout the year, compared with 60 in 1932. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the town.

There were 2 deaths from the disease as against 3 in 1932, a case mortality of 5·1% as against 5·6% in 1932.

39 cases and 6 contacts were admitted to the Walsall Isolation Hospital.

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria was continued as in former years. 739 children, including 75 treated at the various clinics, received a full course of treatment during the year. In addition, 911 children who had been treated in previous years were Schick-tested, 241 reacting to the test, and of these 226 received a further course. In the remaining 670 immunity to the disease had been established.

9,115 children and adults have been dealt with during the past six years, and 6,655 have been immunised against the disease.

We have remained remarkably free from Diphtheria during the past year or two, and consequently the response to our campaign has not been so good as it was when the disease was rife. This freedom is due, very largely to the extensive immunisation which has been carried on in the past. There still remain, however, a large number of children who are susceptible to the disease, and we would urge upon parents the desirability of having their children protected whilst they are young.

Scarlet Fever.—During 1933, 159 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 135 in 1932 and 144 in 1931.

108 cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital at Goscote.

The disease remained of the mild type which has characterised it of recent years, there being no deaths, and none in 1932.

The average yearly incidence of the disease during the past five years has been 1·29 per 1,000.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases were notified.

Dysentery.—Thirteen cases were notified.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Five cases were notified.

Influenza and Pneumonia.—During the year 222 cases of Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal or Primary in type were notified, as against 123 in 1932 and 152 in 1931. There were 134 deaths due to this cause as against 108 in 1932, 115 in 1931, and 89 in 1930, a death rate of 1·27 per 1,000 as against 1·03 in 1932, 1·10 in 1931 and 0·89 in 1930.

There were 55 deaths from Influenza. Of the deaths from Pneumonia 34 were in children under the age of 5 years and 32 in persons over the age of 45 years.

Enteric Fever.—No cases were notified.

Measles.—85 cases of Measles were notified during the first quarter from the schools, 321 in the second quarter, 10 in the third quarter, and 2 in the fourth quarter, a total of 418 cases.

There were 13 deaths from Measles during the year, all in children under the age of 5 years.

Mumps.—905 cases of Mumps were notified from the Schools during the year, 716 in the first quarter of the year.

Whooping Cough.—108 cases of Whooping Cough were notified from the schools during the year, against 182 cases notified in 1932.

There were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, all being in children under the age of 5 years.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

VII.—Showing cases admitted, deaths, case fatality rate, duration of stay, and percentage of cases isolated.

Diseases	No. of cases notified	No. of cases admitted			Deaths			Mortality rate per 1,000 cases admitted	Total No. of patient days	Average duration of stay (weeks) of patients discharged or died	Percentage of notified cases isolated
		Walsall	Other Districts	Total	Walsall	Other Districts	Total				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	39	39	28	67	2	2	4	6.0	2808	5.9	100%
+ Contacts	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	165	2.9	—
Scarlet Fever	159	108	61	169	—	—	—	—	5524	4.9	67.9%
Measles	—	16	4	20	4	—	4	200.00	523	3.7	—
Erysipelas	49	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	177	2.5	18.4%
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	44	1	45	6	—	6	133.3	1055	3.7	—
Total	—	222	96	318	12	2	14	44.0	10,252	4.8	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929

The Manor Hospital, for physical reasons, has not yet been appropriated under the Public Health Acts, and so remains under the administrative control of the Public Assistance Committee.

The following is the report upon the work of the Hospital for the year 1933 submitted by Dr. Clayton, Resident Medical Officer:—

The work of the Hospital has continued to increase in all departments, and the following table shews the rate:—

1928	Admissions	..	980
1929	"	..	1,514
1930	"	..	2,185
1931	"	..	2,402
1932	"	..	2,723
1933	"	..	3,023

In spite of this increase, the average number of beds occupied remains materially the same, viz.: 248. It is noteworthy that this average is the result of very wide fluctuations in the number of actual beds occupied: the highest being 284 on 19th January, and the lowest 221 on 7th May.

The increase this year is particularly noteworthy on account of the fact that the County Authority has limited admissions from the County to emergency and special cases.

No less than 1,009 children and infants have received in-patient treatment in a Ward of 28 beds with two side wards. In other words, more children were admitted to a single ward than there were total admissions to the whole institution five years ago.

In the X-Ray Department 1,960 films have been taken, and 220 screen examinations made.

In the Maternity Department of 7 beds, 189 confinements took place during the year. Very serious overcrowding is taking place here, and it is to the great credit of the Nursing Staff that no maternal sepsis has been recorded during the year.

At the weekly ante-natal clinic which works in close co-operation with the Council's other ante-natal clinics, 151 women attended, and 512 examinations were made.

350 cases have been received from other departments of the Public Health Service, indicating that active co-ordination is now well established.

I regret that it is again necessary for me to report the utter inadequacy of the accommodation provided for:—

1. Children.
2. Maternity cases.
3. Mental cases.

and that no material progress has been made towards the erection of a mortuary. A waiting room and an additional treatment room is also required in the massage department.

Statistics for Year ended 31st December, 1933.

Total Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	3,023
Patients in Hospital 1st January,	..	..	..	..	..	251
In-Patients treated	..	..	..	..	..	3,274

ACCOMMODATION.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Medical Beds	31	28	—	59
Surgical Beds	31	31	—	62
Children's Beds (Unclassified)	—	—	40	40
Maternity Beds	—	7	—	7
Chronic Beds	62	31	—	93
Total	124	97	40	261

Average Beds occupied	..	248
Highest No. occupied	..	284 on 19th January, 1933
Lowest No. occupied	..	221 on 7th May, 1933

DURATION OF STAY.

(a) Four weeks or less	..	..	..	..	2,456
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks	..	..	..	..	497
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	..	..	..	..	149

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Surgical	..	..	..	1,129
Dental	..	..	..	302

Maternity Department.

Births	..	..	..	189
Still Births	..	..	..	7
Obstetric Operations			..	26
Abortions	..	..	..	49
Maternal Deaths	..	..		—
Deaths from Septic Abortion		..	..	1

Massage and Electrical Department.

Treatments given:—

Massage	..	..	..	3,292
Electrical	..	..	..	1,220
Radiant Heat		..	..	1,124
Ultra-Violet Light			..	1,070
				<hr/>
				6,706
				<hr/>

X-Ray Department.

No. of Films taken	..	1,960
No. of Screen Examinations	..	220

Pathology and Bio-Chemistry.

Specimens sent to Birmingham University and Children's Hospital	..	..	..	585
				<hr/>

DEATHS.

Total	..	..	..	..	426
Over 70	..	..	..	..	102

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VACCINATION DISTRICTS.

The Borough is divided into four districts for the purpose of Medical Relief and Vaccination, each District being in charge of a private medical practitioner appointed for this work.

The following are the Districts:—

No. 1 District	..	Dr. A. M. Stuart	..	Bloxwich, Leamore and Harden Wards.
No. 2 District	..	Dr. G. W. J. Baker	..	Birchills and Pleck Wards.
No. 3 District	..	Dr. J. F. O'Meara	..	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.
No. 4 District	..	Dr. R. U. Gillan	..	Bridge, Caldmore and Palfrey Wards.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

This work is undertaken at the Walsall General Hospital under an agreement with the Town Council, Dr. A .M. Stuart being the Medical Officer of this Department.

Evening Clinics for Males are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and an Afternoon Clinic for Females on Thursdays weekly. Provision is made for cases to remain in the Hospital over-night, if necessary, after injections.

A Special Clinic on Wednesday afternoon is reserved for cases requiring injection.

Facilities are afforded for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa daily. A male and female nurse are engaged for this purpose.

Examinations of specimens for Gonococci are undertaken by Dr. Stuart. Other examinations are carried out at the Birmingham University.

Arrangements are in force whereby women and girls suffering from venereal diseases in the Borough can be received into the Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for treatment.

These cases arise generally in connection with rescue work, cases at the Walsall General Hospital requiring a lengthy in-patient stay may also be transferred to Cleveland House.

The arrangement provides the requisite treatment and nursing, and it includes expectant mothers and lying-in cases.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Clinic during the year 1933.

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC DURING THE YEAR 1933.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register 1st Jan., 1933 ..	46	35	—	—	58	15	—	—	104	50
Number of Old Cases returned for treatment or observation of same infection ..	2	7	—	—	5	4	—	—	7	11
Number of New Cases dealt with for the first time ..	16	16	—	—	45	7	28	24	89	47
Number of New Cases transferred from other centres ..	2	5	—	—	4	2	—	—	6	7
Total cases dealt with ..	66	63	—	—	112	28	28	24	206	115
Attendances:—Medical examinations ..	983	725	—	—	1750	331	120	103	2853	1159
Irrigation, Dressings ..	—	106	—	—	1326	439	—	—	1326	545
Total attendances ..	983	831	—	—	3076	770	120	103	4179	1704
Patients admitted to Hospital ..	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1
“In-patient days” ..	16	7	—	—	58	—	—	—	74	7
Walsall persons treated at Centres in other towns ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Number of New Cases attending during 1933—	29	—	—	—	50	—	40	—	—	—
Walsall ..	10	—	—	—	8	—	12	—	—	—
Staffordshire ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathological Work:—	Microscopical		Serum Tests		Total					
Specimens examined at Walsall Clinic ..	for Spirochetes		Wassermann		Total					
Specimens examined at Birmingham ..	21		330		351					
Specimens examined at Birmingham ..	—		365		398					

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

No extensions have been made of Public water supplies during the year, the supplies have been sufficient and satisfactory. There are 48 houses in the Borough dependent on wells or springs for their water supply.

The Public water supply has been analysed, the reports were as follows, viz.:—

	Sample No. 45	Sample No. 47	Sample No. 48
Organisms per c.c. at 37°C.	5	3	2
Organisms per c.c. at 20°C.	40	15	12
Organisms indicative of sewage contamination	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.

Water samples from 4 wells and one spring were examined, one only was satisfactory. The use of one well was discontinued, in another case arrangements were made for a piped supply to be provided from the South Staffordshire Company's mains, and in the remaining cases the users were advised to boil all water before use, it being impracticable owing to the distance from the mains to obtain a piped supply of water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has supplied the following reports re Drainage and Sewerage, Rivers and Streams and Public Cleansing

“(a) GOSCOTE JOINT SEWAGE WORKS.

The Joint Sewage Works to deal with an area of approximately 600 acres in the area of the County Borough and also a considerable portion of the Walsall Rural District Council, has now received the approval of the Ministry of Health, and tenders have been received for the carrying out of the work. All necessary land has been acquired and it is expected that the actual construction of the scheme will be commenced within the next month or two.

These works, when constructed, will take the place of three small Sewage Works within the area.

(b) COALPOOL AND HARDEN DRAINAGE.

In order to connect the areas in the Borough to the before-mentioned Goscote Joint Sewage Works, certain sewers will be required in the Borough. These sewers are estimated to cost, when completed, £13,900, for which loan sanction has been obtained from the Ministry of Health.

The laying of these sewers is now proceeding and is approximately 75% complete.

(c) STORMWATER.

An experimental tank has been constructed in the Leamore area with a view to giving rough settlement treatment to stormwater from the sewers before it enters the local watercourse. Plans are being prepared for the installation of a similar tank in the Bloxwich area.

(d) BESCOT SEWAGE WORKS.

The scheme referred to in the previous Report for the extension of the Sewage Disposal Works has again been brought forward and it is expected that in the near future plans and estimates will be submitted to the appropriate Committee of the Corporation for their consideration.

An additional area of two to three acres of land formerly used as allotments has now been turned into sludge drying beds, which will enable the tanks to be "sludged" more often with a decided improvement in the effluent now being obtained.

(e) LEAMORE STORMWATER DRAIN.

Approximately half a mile of stormwater drain has been constructed in the Leamore area to prevent flooding in Beatrice Street. The cost of this work was approximately £4,500.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Work has been proceeded with during the year on the disconnection of any foul water drains which were connected directly to stormwater sewers discharging into watercourses.

The principal measures taken for the prevention of pollution, however, has been the installation of the stormwater tank previously referred to (c).

Levels of weirs in stormwater overflows have been checked to ensure that overflows generally come into operation excepting for the minimum flow of six times the dry weather flow.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Every effort continues to be made to improve the efficiency of the house refuse and disposal service. There has been no spectacular difference in the methods used during the past but the advent of mechanical vehicles has certainly rendered this service considerably more hygienic. Two further mechanical vehicles for the collection of refuse are on order and will be delivered within the next few weeks and it is hoped to continue the process of superseding the old hired horse and cart.

(b) With regard to the method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies, the refuse is now emptied straight into bins, and these are conveyed to the druggan. Both are water-tight so that there is an entire absence of nuisance and smell.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse remains the same; especially appointed tip-men being engaged to keep the refuse tidy, to burn the paper and to keep the tips in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

(d) The refuse from earth closets and privies is, in the majority of cases, taken to Bentley tip, where we are at present filling a disused quarry. The druggan is emptied and the refuse is covered at once with layers of ordinary dry house refuse. A certain amount of this refuse, however, is valued by allotment holders and farmers, and where we have an assurance that it is dealt forthwith in a suitable manner it is conveyed to their ground.

(e) & (f) The method of cleansing cesspools is very similar to that described above with the exception that where it is possible for the druggan to get quite close to the cesspools, emptying is done by tipping straight into the druggan. The disposal of the contents is as described in the last paragraph."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are no closets of the privy or pail type in any populous or closely built centre, the number of closets approximates 23,580 water closets of modern type each fitted with a "fresh" water cistern, 1,373 water closets not having a flushing cistern, these at present are hand-flushed by bucket, 47 waste water closets, 79 pail closets, and 258 privies.

The work of providing flush tanks and water service to water closets still proceeds, 1,077 closets having been completed during the year. The remaining 1,373 hand-flushed closets should be dealt with by the end of 1934. The privies and pail closets are in use at houses not having a drainage system to sewer, their conversion to water closet type will be effected when efficient sewers are provided.

ADDITIONAL WATER CLOSETS.

Eighty-three additional water closets have been provided, viz.: 21 to furnish indoor accommodation, 16 augmented existing accommodation at houses where there was not one closet for each house, 5 to bring existing accommodation to at least one closet to two houses, 16 were to make accommodation at factories or workshops sufficient, 16 water closets replaced demolished water closets, and 9 water closets replaced demolished privies.

ASHPITS AND ASHBINS.

Substitution of ashbins for ashpits continues. 1,127 ashbins have been provided replacing 669 ashpits, while 333 new bins have replaced worn out bins, or unsuitable receptacles such as wooden boxes, buckets, baths, etc.

For the whole Borough there are approximately 23,871 ashbins and 539 ashpits. The number of disused ashpits converted into receptacles in which the ashbins could be placed is 396.

In 387 instances the work was to the satisfaction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and one half of the reasonable cost was repaid to the owners, the average amount paid by the Health Committee was 6s. 4.6d. per conversion.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

1. The Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	E. F. Miner	C. A. Stansbury	TOTALS
House Inspections	368	527	921	707	—	537	3,060
House Re-inspections	545	387	244	368	—	4,068	5,612
Re-inspections in Insanitary Areas	—	128	—	—	—	1,040	1,168
District Inspections.. .. .	1,512	928	654	917	—	715	4,726
Houses let in Lodgings	—	39	—	162	—	8	209
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Schools re Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	1	—	7	13	—	1	22
Workshops (not including Bake- houses)	18	105	53	219	—	2	397
Factories	7	7	16	67	—	4	101
Homes of Outworkers	—	3	7	20	—	—	30
Theatres and Music Halls	2	—	2	59	—	—	63
Rat Destruction	39	63	45	151	—	1	299
Drain Tests	56	28	59	45	—	2	190
Complaints	285	299	434	392	—	34	1,444
Re-inspections of Work for Abate- ment of Nuisances, etc.	1,342	2,134	2,904	2,549	—	336	9,265
Smoke Observations	8	25	21	5	—	2	61
Canal Boats	20	—	2	—	—	—	22
Slaughterhouses	942	—	50	156	3,169	36	4,353
Pig Killing on Private Premises	7	—	—	—	15	1	23
Butchers' Shops	95	4	—	57	366	1	523
Markets	61	40	35	7	220	73	556
Dairies	147	60	30	121	—	—	378
Bakehouses	43	42	84	9	—	1	269
Fried Fish Shops and Fish Yards	62	24	17	0	—	1	204
Fruit Barrows	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Ice-cream Manufacturers & Vendors	13	51	29	48	—	—	141
Foodshops	222	8	27	108	—	—	365
Samples, Drinking Water	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Samples, under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for analysis	—	—	—	225	—	—	225
Samples, Milk for Bacteria Count	—	—	—	45	—	—	45
" Milk tested for Tubercle Bacilli	—	—	—	64	—	—	64
" Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.. .. .	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Infected Houses	177	117	355	318	—	4	971
Smallpox Contacts	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Fumigations after notifiable disease	28	15	25	22	—	—	90
Sundry	31	2	4	7	—	4	48
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS..	6,031	5,036	6,025	7,231	3,770	6,871	34,964

*These Samples are all taken by Inspector Woodward (No. 4 District) and comprise all samples taken in the Borough.

2. The Number of Notices Served during the Year.

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	TOTALS
Informal	288	393	613	444	1738
Statutory	107	152	240	178	677

3. Result of Services of such Notices.

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	TOTALS
Number of Nuisances abated	834	1070	1907	1136	4947
*Notices not complied with	146	274	289	171	880

* The majority are informal notices.

DEFECTS OR NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

Six hundred and thirty-one houses were reported for repairs, 2,340 water closets or ashpits were found to be insufficient, 848 nuisances due to foul or defective drains, sinks, water closets, ashpits etc., were recorded. 82% of these cases were satisfactorily dealt with on informal action by the Sanitary Inspectors, and in 18% Statutory notices were issued. In one case only was it necessary to institute summary proceedings. Four thousand four hundred and thirty-four houses have been improved in the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Sixty-one observations of industrial chimneys were made. Smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance was detected on 15 occasions in connection with 7 chimneys. It is to be noted that 6 of these chimneys served vertical boilers, five being at dairies where milk is sterilized and one at a wholesale clothiers' factory. A letter was sent in each case, and where the nuisance recurred a further warning was given that summary proceedings would be instituted unless reasonable care for smoke prevention was exercised.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

1933	Rainfall Inches	Solids Collected, Tons per Square Mile.		
		Total Insoluble	Total Soluble	Total Solids
*Jan. ..	—	6·96	—	—
Feb. ..	2·5641	11·58	9·65	21·23
March ..	2·5539	13·77	13·00	26·77
April ..	1·0763	12·93	5·84	18·77
May ..	1·2815	25·80	5·37	31·17
June ..	1·3327	23·88	8·30	32·18

* Bottle broken and sample lost owing to frost.

On the closing down of the Epidemic Hospital early in July, the soot deposit gauge was removed and a suitable site was not found. The gauge has since been fixed in the grounds of the Goscote Isolation Hospital, and records for 1934 will be obtained.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS
SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Cow Sheds	}								
Dairies		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Milk Shops									
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Fish-friers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Fishmongers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Ice-cream Makers and Vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Small General Shops selling foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Out-Workers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total									1,893

716 Shopkeepers sell Sterilized Milk.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are at the present time 20 houses in the Borough of Walsall which are let in lodgings.

The number of families in these houses ranges from 3 to 15 families.

The total number of rooms in the 20 houses=159, of which 27 rooms are used as living rooms, 48 as sleeping rooms, 82 as combined rooms, i.e., used for living and sleeping purposes, and 2 rooms not in use.

The total number of families so housed=111, and their rents vary from 4/6 to 10/- per week for 1 or 2 rooms only. This rent includes in the majority of cases a meagre amount of furniture, consisting of a bed with bed clothes, table, and several chairs.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 9 Common Lodging Houses; the enforcement of bye-laws is discharged by the Police.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

The provisions of Section 106 of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1930, have been well observed. Quite a number of van dwellers have been found in outlying parts of the Borough, but their stay has been of short duration. It was, however, necessary to issue summonses against eight persons in respect of vans used by them for human habitation, placed or kept on land situate within the Borough without the previous approval of the Corporation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 109 fish-fryers, two rag and bone dealers, and one Hide and Skin Depot. These premises are regularly visited, no summary proceedings have been called for during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Health Committee on 11th May, 1933, visited slaughter-houses in use in the Borough, and on the 15th May renewed the licences of 18 slaughter-houses.

The licensed slaughter-house situate at rear of No. 64 Park Street, Walsall, was removed from the register of slaughter-houses, the licence having expired on 31st May, 1933, and no application made for renewal.

There were 24 slaughterhouses at the end of the year, as follows:—

			Dec., 1931.	Dec., 1932.	Dec., 1933.
Registered	..	..	7	6	6
Licensed	..	..	20	19	18
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	..	27	25	24
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There is not to my knowledge any house in the Borough in which an underground room is in use as a sleeping apartment.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

No action has been taken under these Acts.

SCHOOLS

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer as presented to the Education Committee contains all matters in relation to Schools.

LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS, &c., RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

Local Acts.

THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1890.

THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1914.

THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

THE WALSALL CORPORATION ACT, 1930.

Adoptive Acts.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AMENDMENTS ACT, 1890, Part III.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, secs. 34, 35, 37, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Part II. [less Secs. 13, 17, 18, 19, 20], Part III. [less Sec. 39] Parts IV, V.).

Bye-Laws.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

REPORT on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	101	30	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	397	46	—
Total ..	498	76	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—				
Want of Cleanliness	40	40	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	17	17	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	10	10	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—
{ not separate for sexes.. .. .	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	76	76	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

The distribution of "Better Health" was discontinued during the year owing to the lack of advertising support.

The following is a list of addresses delivered during the year by members of the staff of the Health Department.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	GUILD OR CLUB.	SPEAKER.
Feb. 15/33	Public Health	Walsall Branch College of Nursing	Dr. Clark
Do.	Infectious Diseases	Butts Parents' Club	Dr. Johnston
May 19/33	A page from the Diary of a Sanitary Inspector	Toc H.	Mr. Hubble
July 14/33	The Place of the Sanitary Inspector in Public Health Work	Rotary Club	Mr. Hubble
July 19/33	Child Welfare Work	Pleck Women's Unionist Association	Mrs. Saunders
Sept. 18/33	Infectious Diseases	North Walsall Parents' Club	Dr. Walker
Oct. 2/33	Objects of School Medical Service	Croft Street Parents' Club	Dr. Hunter
Oct. 29/33	Rheumatism	Railway Workers, Palfrey Club	Dr. Hunter
Oct. 31/33	This Housing Business	Unemployed Men's Guild Centre	Dr. Clark
Nov. 1/33	The Need for Prevention in Dentistry	Butts Parents' Club	Mr. Parsons
Nov. 9/33	A Sanitary Inspector and His Work	Young People's Guild, Wednesbury Road	Mr. Stansbury

HOUSING

The following section details the action taken during the year under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,786
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	13,398
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3,060
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ..	8,672
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	111
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1,176

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	756
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	48
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	60
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 76

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) by Owners 86

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners .. Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 105

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 32

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 5

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil.

HOUSES CLOSED AND DEMOLISHED.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

SITUATION	DATE CLOSING ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 11, Brewer Street	28th April, 1930	16th June, 1930	26th May, 1933
No. 13, do.	do.	15th Sept., 1930	do.
No. 2-3 in 9 Court, Lower Rushall Street	20th Jan., 1930	31st May, 1933	27th Sept., 1933

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

SITUATION	DATE DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 3, St. Paul's Row.	28th Sept., 1931	2nd Dec., 1932	13th Mar., 1933
No. 4, do.	do.	15th Dec., 1931	do.
No. 5, do.	do.	13th April, 1932	do.
No. 6, do.	do.	10th June, 1932	do.
No. 7, do.	do.	23rd May, 1932	do.
No. 8, do.	do.	20th May, 1932	2nd May, 1933
No. 10a, do.	do.	5th May, 1932	do.
No. 11a, do.	do.	15th Mar., 1933	do.
No. 12, do.	do.	5th May, 1932	do.
No. 9, do.	do.	5th May, 1932	do.
No. 10, do.	do.	1st Mar., 1933	do.
No. 11, do.	do.	5th May, 1932	do.
No. 65, Mill Lane	15th June, 1931	22nd May, 1933	8th June, 1933
No. 66, do.	do.	16th Oct., 1933	20th Oct., 1933
No. 67, do.	do.	6th Sept., 1932	5th July, 1933
No. 68, do.	do.	18th April, 1932	8th June, 1933
No. 69, do.	do.	18th April, 1932	do.
No. 70, do.	do.	6th Sept., 1932	do.
No. 53, Pool Street	28th Sept., 1933	23rd May, 1932	31st Dec., 1933
No. 54, do.	do.	1st Feb., 1933	do.
No. 55, do.	do.	13th April, 1932	do.
No. 56, do.	do.	17th Aug., 1933	do.
No. 57, do.	do.	12th Oct., 1933	do.
No. 1 rear 57, Pool Street	do.	12th Oct., 1933	do.
No. 2 rear 57, do.	do.	12th Oct., 1933	do.
No. 1 rear 55, do.	do.	22nd Dec., 1932	31st Mar., 1933
No. 2 rear 55, do.	do.	5th Aug., 1932	do.
No. 3 rear 55, do.	do.	21st April, 1932	do.
No. 4 rear 55, do.	do.	10th Oct., 1933	do.
Rear No. 99, Lower Rushall Street	22nd Dec., 1931	6th Feb., 1933	
No. 43a, Bott Lane	18th April, 1932	16th Dec., 1933	
The Cottage, Municipal Golf Course	23rd Nov., 1931	14th July, 1932	1st May, 1933
Vincent's Cottage, Birmingham Road, Great Barr (Smith)	18th July, 1932	22nd Aug., 1933	
Back No. 10, Barracks Lane, Blakenall	21st Nov., 1932	18th Jan., 1933	
No. 11, Barracks Lane, Blakenall	do.	23rd May, 1933	
No. 13, do.	do.	6th April, 1933	

SITUATION	DATE DEMOLITION ORDER	HOUSE CLOSED	HOUSE DEMOLISHED
No. 2 in 2 Court, Hill Street	20th Feb., 1933	2nd Mar., 1933	23rd Dec., 1933 do.
No. 50, Brewer Street	20th Mar., 1933	9th Dec., 1933	
No. 52, do.	do.	19th Sept., 1933	
Cottage, Slackey Lane, Goscote	15th May, 1933	22nd Dec., 1933	
No. 38, Dudley Street	24th April, 1933	25th Aug., 1933	
No. 39, do.	do.	1st June, 1933	
Mill House, Coalpool	26th June, 1933	26th May, 1933	
12 house, 5 Court, Blue Lane East	2nd Aug., 1933	8th Nov., 1933	
No. 29, Shortacre Street	17th July, 1933	4th Dec., 1933	
No. 2, John Street	26th June, 1933	4th Dec., 1933	
Rear No. 105, Paddock Lane	2nd Aug., 1933	18th Dec., 1933	
No. 4, Bath Street	2nd Aug., 1933	30th Dec., 1933	
No. 1, in 7 Court, Green Lane	16th Oct., 1933	8th Nov., 1933	
No. 2, in 7 Court, do.	do.	15th Nov., 1933	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of houses closed and demolished by Orders during the year is, viz.:—

	Closed	Demolished.
Under 1925 Act	1	3
Under 1930 Act (Individual Unfit)	30	32
Under 1930 Act (Clearance Area)	81	119
Total	112	154

Number of houses for which official representation was made ..	111
Number of demolition orders made	105
Number of persons displaced from "individual" unfit houses ..	182
Number of persons displaced under the James Street Clearance Order	413
The total number of persons re-housed in Council houses under the 1930 Act during the year is	473

HOUSES REPAIRED.

An undertaking by the owner of No. 3 at back No. 16, Elmore Green Road, Bloxwich, to repair under Section 19 (2) Housing Act, 1930, was cancelled on 2nd August, 1933, the house having been satisfactorily repaired.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, sixty houses were repaired and made fit for human habitation following the issue of notices.

APPEALS AGAINST DEMOLITION ORDERS.

Demolition Orders were made on 25th September, 1933, in respect to (a) ten back-to-back houses in one block situate at Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, Shortacre, Nos. 266, 267, Green Lane, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, in Court 7a, Green Lane, and (b) a detached cottage situate at No. 34, Bell Lane, Bloxwich.

Notice of appeal was given by the respective owners, and the hearing of the appeals came before his honour Judge Tebbs at the County Court, Walsall, on 6th December, 1933.

In the case of No. 34, Bell Lane, Bloxwich, certain repairs were carried out by the owner prior to the date of hearing, and it was mutually arranged for the hearing to be adjourned, to enable the owner to do such further work as was agreed on.

In the case of the 10 houses, evidence was given on behalf of the Walsall Corporation and the Judge visited the property. The hearing was adjourned to a day to be fixed.†

JAMES STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

As mentioned in my report for 1932, the sanction of the Minister of Health was given to this Order on 10th November, 1931. During the year under review 81 houses were vacated and 119 were demolished. At the end of the year there were 45 houses still in occupation, these being situate in Proffitt Street, North Street and Mill Street. Only a few isolated houses remained in James Street and Ann Street.

† This appeal was dismissed by his Honour Judge Tebbs at the Walsall County Court on April 16th, 1934, the Corporation being awarded costs.

The building of houses on the cleared site was commenced at the end of the year.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED VOLUNTARILY.

The following working class houses were demolished voluntarily, viz.:—

No. 4, back 82, Bloxwich Road, No. 1, Walker Road, and Nos. 1 and 2, Barracks Lane, Blakenall.

HOUSE INSPECTION BY THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

During the year, the Health Committee made outdoor inspections on different dates, and visited working class houses under the 1930 Act situate in the following streets and places, viz.:—

Gillity Greaves, Hill Street, Pool Street, Bank Street, Lower Rushall Street, Newhall Street, Butts Road, Brewer Street, John Street, Red Lion Street, Duncalfe Street, Wolverhampton Street, Shortacre Street, Green Lane, Upper Green Lane, Alma Street, Walker Road, Bell Lane and Sandbank.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of overcrowded houses under notice at the end of the year, viz., 185, shows an increase when compared with 109 cases at the end of 1932. Only 65 cases abated is recorded, this number being from those under notice. I have no doubt that many more cases of which we have no record were remedied by families moving from small houses to larger ones. No provision is made in the Housing Acts for grant where an overcrowded family is rehoused, unless the house which they occupied is unfit for habitation and is demolished under the Act. It is obvious that the full rent of a Council house is quite beyond the means of large families where the number includes a big proportion of children not wage earners.

NEW HOUSES.

Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly furnished

the following information as to the number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year 1933, viz.—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	..	389
(i)	By the Local Authority	.. .. .	168
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	.. .. .	Nil
(iii)	By other Bodies and Persons	.. .. .	221
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts—		
(i)	By the Local Authority	.. .. .	168
(a)	For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	..	Nil
(b)	For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	..	79
(c)	For other purposes (1930 Act)	.. .. .	89
(ii)	By other Bodies or Persons	.. .. .	Nil

Mr. E. W. Croasdale, House Manager, states:—

“I have pleasure in submitting the following information showing the number of Council Houses completed and let in the Borough of Walsall under the various schemes, as at 31st December, 1933.”

		Parlour	Non- Parlour	Total.
Housing Assisted Scheme (Act 1919)	..	124	186	310
" 1923/5 Act	.. .. .	509	3,622	4,131
" 1930 Act	.. .. .	—	176	176
" " (One-Bedroom)	.. .. .	—	54	54
Total	.. .. .	..	..	4,671

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Mr. A. E. Paley, Veterinary Inspector, reports after his bi-annual inspection of milking cows; the following being extracts, viz.:—

“The inspection of the Dairy Cattle I made in the Borough during May and June last, under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915, included 307 cows in milk and 93 calves, while during November 313 cows in milk and 72 calves were examined.”

Following the June inspection Mr. Paley stated, “I failed to find any of the cows with any signs of diseased milk glands, and none that I would suspect to be giving Tuberculous Milk”; and in November, Mr. Paley reported, “I found it necessary to have a cow destroyed that was suffering from Tuberculosis, and I had to take a sample of milk from another, as from the condition of the udder I suspected Tuberculosis; the sample was tested and proved to be negative.”

“Generally speaking the cows were in extremely good condition, and two thirds at least are equal to any dairies from which they obtain the so-called ‘Grade A’ milk.”

“There has been no T.B. Bacilli found in any sample taken from milk produced in the Borough during the last three years.”

All cowsheds and dairies are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors several times yearly for ascertaining if the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are being observed, all cowsheds are limewashed twice during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Fifty-three samples of milk, viz.:—10 “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested),” 1 “Grade A (Pasteurised),” 34 “Grade A”, 7 “Pasteurised,” and 1 “Loose” milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. 48 were satisfactory, and 5 unsatisfactory.

Table showing results where the milk did not comply with the prescribed conditions:—

No. of Sample.	Designation.	No. of organisms per 1 c.c.	Presence or absence of B. coli 1/100 c.c.
69 ..	"Grade A (T.T.)"	2,120	Present
73 ..	"Grade A"	1,600,000	do.
78 ..	do.	96,000	do.
89 ..	do.	134,250	do.
92 ..	do.	1,440,000	do.

The milk from which the five unsatisfactory samples were taken was from four producers in Stafford County, and one producer in Shropshire. The attention of the licensing authorities was at once called to the bacteriologist's report and further samples were found to comply with the prescribed conditions.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

Sixty-five samples of milk, viz.:—2 "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)", 1 "Grade A Pasteurised", 17 "Grade A", and 45 "Loose" milks were examined for Tubercle Bacilli. Tubercle Bacilli were found in 4 samples of "Grade A" milk and in 5 samples of "loose" milk.

The following table shows results of action taken by County Authorities on reports of samples of milk containing living tubercle bacilli.

Designation.	No. of Sample.	Authorities notified.	Report from County.
"Grade A"	60 } *	Stafford County	1 cow, affected with tuberculosis, slaughtered.
	95 }		
do.	61	do.	do.
do.	93	do.	do.
"Loose"	13	do.	do.
do.	14	do.	} Still under investigation 31st January, 1934.
do.	15	do.	
do.	118 } *	Birmingham.	1 cow, affected with tuberculosis, slaughtered.
	121 }		

* Two samples from one farm.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Upwards of 47,000 carcasses were inspected at time of slaughter, this being a record number inspected in one year. In 1932, there were 41,000, and in 1931, 33,000 carcasses examined.

Particulars as to unwholesome food destroyed will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

All premises where preparation, storage, or sale of food is carried on are regularly visited. This includes Slaughterhouses, Wholesale Meat Stores, Butchers' Shops, Fishmongers, Fishfryers, Bakehouses, Confectioners, Green Grocers, Grocers, Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, and the Retail Markets held on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

ADULTERATION.

Two hundred and twenty-five samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The requirements of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1927, were found to be complied with in 218 of the samples. Three samples of Milk were reported to be 5%, 15%, 1.66% deficient in cream respectively, and one sample of Milk was reported 10% deficient in cream and containing 2.3% added water. A written caution was given to each vendor and further samples proved satisfactory. Three samples of Sausages for which no notice was given that they contained preservatives were reported to contain sulphur dioxide to the extent of 32, 32, and 180 parts per million parts respectively. No action was taken in two of the cases, and in the third, containing 180 parts per million, a notice was found exhibited in the shop stating that sausages sold there contained preservative.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical examination of food is made by Mr. F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst, at his laboratory, Kelvin Chambers, Lichfield Street, Walsall.

Bacteriological examination of food is made under the direction of Professor C. J. Lewis at the University Public Health Laboratory, 10 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE HOSPITAL.

The Maternity Hospital has once more experienced an exceptionally busy year, 265 confinements taking place as against 248 in 1932. The number of beds provided is only 10, and throughout the whole year the average number of beds occupied has been 9.7.

Both at the Maternity Hospital, Bloxwich, and at the Manor Hospital, as will be seen from the report of the Resident Medical Officer, the demand for maternity beds grows steadily; the further provision of such beds cannot be postponed much longer.

A detailed report upon the whole question has been presented to the Committees concerned, and these are giving careful consideration to all the issues involved. It is to be hoped that the policy of the Council with regard to Maternity accommodation in the Borough will be determined at an early date.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL — 1933

Number of Cases during 1933 265
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1933—8 Mothers, 8 Infants.

Table showing Particulars of the Cases dealt with.

No. of Cases.	NATURE OF CASE.	No. of Births.
2	Placenta Prævia	2
2	Contracted Pelvis— Cæsarian Section	2
4	Inductions— Instrumental Delivery	4
26	Non-Instrumental	26
4	Malpresentations	6
12	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	12
9	Intercurrent Ailments	9
4	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	4
1	Adherent Placenta	1
3	Prolapse of Cord	3
1	Abortions	—
17	Instrumental Deliveries	17
170	*Normal Deliveries	172
10	Cases Not Delivered	—
265		258

There were 8 Infant Deaths, 7 from Prematurity, and 1 from Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus
There were 10 stillbirths (5 macerated).

* Includes 3 sets of twins.

ANNUAL STATISTICS — MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Number of Beds 10

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
Number of Cases admitted during 1933 .. Average duration of stay	265 13.3 days.
No. of Cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	209 46
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	57
No. of Cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil 1
No. of Cases of pemphigus neonatorum ..	Nil.
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution.....	24
No. of Cases notified as ophthalmia neona- torum with result of treatment in each case	Nil.
No. of Maternal Deaths, with causes.....	Nil.
No. of deaths— (a) Stillborn (b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post- mortem examination, if obtainable	10 (5 macerated.) 8 Prematurity 7 Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus 1

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year there were 1,883 births (1,824 legitimate and 59 illegitimate). There were 167 deaths of infants under one year, of whom 11 were illegitimate.

The Mortality Rate of legitimate births was 80.55 per 1,000 births, whilst that of illegitimate births was 186.44, giving a total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births of 88.69 as compared with a rate of 72.82 for 1932.

There were no deaths due to Measles, as against 2 in the previous year.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for 30 deaths or 18.0 per cent. of the total infant deaths, and Diarrhœa for 19, or 11.4 per cent.

Prematurity accounted for 58 deaths or 34.7 per cent., whilst Congenital Defects and Deaths arising from Congenital Debility and wasting accounted for 32 or 19.2 per cent. of the total.

61 babies, more than one third of the total, died within one week of birth, 42 of these from Prematurity, and 86 within the first four weeks of birth (51.5 per cent.).

Each year we have to record a very high percentage of infant deaths during the first week of life and during the first four weeks, as is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Prematurity.	No. of Deaths in Children under 1 year due to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 month.	No. of Deaths from all causes under the age of 1 week
1922	2530	241	61	42	110	79
1923	2342	220	59	47	106	72
1924	2356	184	57	50	103	59
1925	2257	260	42	46	86	46
1926	2154	180	49	36	101	60
1927	2125	205	54	32	88	62
1928	2031	187	58	40	105	73
1929	1979	198	51	27	79	52
1930	2058	142	40	13	73	48
1931	2034	150	47	12	70	47
1932	2005	146	41	19	69	48
1933	1883	167	58	19	86	61

Birchills has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate with 62·1 deaths per 1,000 births, Leamore next with 70·4, followed by Pleck, Harden, Bloxwich, Caldmore, Bridge, Palfrey and Hatherton, with 72·2, 82·7, 86·2, 88·5, 91·3, 97·8 and 137·1. The Rate is highest in Paddock Ward where it is 142·9 per 1,000 births.

Of the 167 infant deaths, 60 were first babies, (or 35·9%) but only 17 of those first-time mothers had received any ante-natal advice or skilled supervision during their pregnancies.

Prematurity was the cause of death of 23 of those first babies, Congenital malformation was the cause in 7 cases, Pneumonia in 6, Gastro Enteritis in 8, Marasmus in 5, Congenital debility in 3, Asphyxia neonatorum in 3, other causes 5. Prematurity accounted altogether for 58 of the whole 167 infant deaths (or 34·7%), this being an increase on the previous year when 41 infant deaths were recorded as being due to this cause, 23 were first babies, 9 were twin babies (from six sets of twins) and 7 were illegitimate. Eight of the twins died within one week of birth.

The mothers of 37 of these 58 premature infants had received no ante-natal care or supervision during their pregnancies, 21 had received some form of ante-natal care, 14 from the Council's clinics and 7 from their own doctors.

Of the 167 infant deaths, 86 or 51·5% occurred within the first four weeks of life, as compared with 47·2% in the previous year.

NURSING SERVICES.

The Co-ordinated Nursing Scheme has worked smoothly during the year. The Health Visitors' Staff have paid 30,480 visits to homes during 1933 in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme alone as against 30,939 in 1932.

Details of their work will be found in the following table.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

FIRST AND RE-VISITS.

Half-days spent at Welfare Centres.	Birth Enquiries First Visits.	Re-visits to Infants under 12 months.	Visits to Children 1-5 years.	Ante-Natal First Visits.	Ante-Natal Re-Visits.	Ophthalmia First Visits.	Ophthalmia Re-Visits.	Other Visits (Infectious Diseases etc.)	Total Visits.
1759	1775	8493	17514	251	362	23	43	2019	30480

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the various Welfare Centres have again been large, the total attendances at the five Centres being 28,325 as against 29,647 in 1932. 1,369 new babies have been registered as against 1,608 during 1932.

Although the total attendances show a drop of approximately 1300 as compared with the previous year, another busy year has been experienced at the welfare centres. At Field Road, the average weekly attendance of infants and toddlers throughout the year has been 157, at Ida Road, 118, at Ablewell Street, 92, at Milton Street, 93, and at Littleton Street, 85. There are three weekly sessions at Field Road and two at the other centres.

Our thanks are due to those ladies who so willingly give of their time and of their services to help us at our Welfare Centres. Their help is greatly appreciated not only by the Medical and Nursing Staff but also by the mothers.

Attendances Registered at the Infant Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Under 6 months.		6—12 months.		1-2 years.		2-5 years.		Total.		New Cases.
	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	
Ablewell St. ..	1815	1181	957	393	849	294	1144	241	4765	2109	223
Field Rd. ..	2831	1688	1686	592	1347	396	2278	549	8142	3225	358
Littleton St. ..	1877	1296	742	324	747	295	1089	330	4455	2245	237
Milton St. ..	1831	1088	882	383	736	256	1381	451	4830	2178	248
Ida Road ..	2452	1594	1100	440	1000	334	1581	346	6133	2714	303
Total ..	10806	6847	5367	2132	4679	1575	7473	1917	28325	12471	1369

A—Number of Attendances.

M—Number Medically Examined.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The work of the ante-natal clinics has again been heavy. At Ablewell Street the average attendance of mothers per session has been 21, and at

Field Road, 22, with approximately 5 new mothers per session. On November 7th, an additional ante-natal clinic was started at Ablewell Street. This is held weekly on Tuesday evenings and the attendances, so far, are encouraging. There are now five ante-natal clinics held each week including one held weekly at the Manor Hospital.

During the year 641 expectant mothers attended the extern clinics for the first time as against 645 in 1932. In addition, 151 mothers attended the ante-natal clinic at the Manor Hospital, 110 of these being referred from the extern clinics. 2,950 medical examinations were made at the extern clinics and 512 at the Manor Hospital Clinic.

The number of cases registered during the year at the various Centres is as follows:—

	Ida Road	Ablewell Street	Field Road	Milton Street	TOTAL
New Cases	79	270	218	74	641
Total Attendances ..	405	1120	1104	351	2980
Medically Examined	405	1106	1104	335	2950

Summary of Cases in which some Abnormality has been found.

1. ALBUMINURIA.	33
Referred to own Doctor	20
2. PURULENT DISCHARGE	22
Referred to Hospital	13
3. CONTRACTED PELVIS	9
Referred to Consultant	2
Referred to own Doctor	7

4.	MALPRESENTATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Righted at subsequent attendance			..	..	..	21
	Referred to Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Referred to own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	7
5.	VARICOSE VEINS	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Requiring Surgical Belts			..	..	..	—
	Requiring bandages	..	..	..	..	..	19
6.	HEART DISEASE	..	..	..	..	..	21

22 Specimens were submitted to Birmingham University for Wasserman re-action. The results were as follows:—

Positive	..	..	..	9
Negative	..	..	..	13

We appreciate the co-operation of the private Medical Practitioner and midwives which greatly assist us in our work.

All cases attending the Ante-Natal clinics requiring medical treatment are referred through the midwife to their own doctor or to hospital.

109 cases requiring special care were referred by letter to the midwives who were engaged to attend them, and 44 to Medical Practitioners.

We again tender our thanks to the Civic Guild of Help for their whole-hearted support and interest throughout the year, also to Mr. Grosvenor Overton who has again assisted us through the British Legion and United Services Fund to obtain abdominal belts, crepe bandages, and funds to provide extra nourishment in necessitous cases, all of which have been greatly appreciated.

We are still without adequate provision for dental treatment for our mothers. During 1933, 113 cases were found to be suffering from dental sepsis, and were referred either to their dentist or to hospital for treatment.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality for the past year was the lowest yet recorded, only one mother dying from disease associated with childbirth, the cause of death being Eclampsia. The maternal death rate was accordingly 0.53 per 1,000 births as compared with 4.31 in 1932 when there were 9 maternal deaths.

The following are the death rates for the last 10 years:—

1924	..	..	5.9	1929	..	..	5.0
1925	..	..	6.2	1930	..	..	5.3
1926	..	..	5.1	1931	..	..	2.9
1927	..	..	4.2	1932	..	..	4.3
1928	..	..	3.9	1933	..	..	0.5

Under the regulations of the Ministry of Health which came into force on October 1st, 1926, whereby any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, etc., has to be notified by the doctor in attendance, 7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Mr. S. W. Maslen Jones, F.R.C.S., is the Consultant under the Puerperal Pyrexia regulations, and his services are available when required.

There were 2 cases of Puerperal Sepsis, neither of which was fatal.

Of the 1,886 births notified during the year, 1,402 or 74.3 per cent. were conducted by Midwives alone. 401 medical help forms were received from midwives in respect of labour complications; of that number 78 or 19.5 per cent. were in respect of prolonged and difficult labour, and 85 or 21.2 per cent. in respect of ruptured perinæum.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

All cases of orthopædic defect occurring amongst children under the age of 5 years are now treated at the Orthopædic Clinic established by the Education Committee at Bradford Street.

During the year 133 infants and toddlers under the age of five were examined as new cases by the Surgeon Specialist, 218 attendances being made by children under the age of five for orthopædic treatment. Twelve children were discharged as cured. Fifty children received electrical treatment and massage in the Massage Department, making a total of 1493 attendances. Two children were admitted to The Woodlands for in-patient treatment.

To appreciate the very valuable work which the Orthopædic Clinic is doing and to appreciate still more fully the value of early treatment, it is only necessary to pay a few visits to the clinic and see for one's self not only what is going on, but also the wonderful spirit with which the children, both old and young, co-operate with the Masseuse.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

During the year, 197 children under 5 years were treated at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, making a total of 1,185 attendances.

The following is a summary of the disabilities from which the children were suffering:—

Rickets	..	..	..	56
Bronchitis	..	..	..	8
Debility and Wasting	..	..	..	17
Underweight	..	..	..	6
Other conditions	..	..	..	20

74 of these children were discharged from treatment during the year and the following table shows the results of treatment:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Rickets	16	8	1	15	40
Bronchitis	1	2	2	—	5
Debility and Wasting ..	2	4	3	5	14
Underweight	1	1	—	—	2
Other Conditions ..	8	5	—	—	13
	28	20	6	20	74

Treatments in the Ultra Violet Light Clinic are given with a Mercury Vapour Lamp at a distance of 3 feet. General light baths are the rule but local applications in addition are given when necessary. Treatment is given twice weekly.

MEDICAL AID AND PROVISION OF MILK.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to do much of the investigation work required by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

All cases of Midwifery where a Medical Practitioner is called in by the Midwife in attendance, and where a claim for fees is made, are investigated by the Guild, and a report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. 351 such reports were received by the latter during the year.

26 cases were reported upon in regard to the payment of midwives' fees.

All applications for free milk are also dealt with by the Guild. Suitable cases are recommended by the Medical Officer at the Welfare or Ante-Natal Centres. Reports are then made on these cases by the Secretary of the Guild who attends the weekly meetings of the Milk Sub-Committee and all recommendations are dealt with by this Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MILK SUB-COMMITTEE.

FRESH MILK.

During the year approximately 973 cases received a supply of fresh milk free, at a cost of £811 18s. 9d.

In addition Dried Milk was given free at a cost of £253 12s. 4d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Noti fied.	Treated.					
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
19	13	6	18	1	—	—

HOSPITAL TREATMENT. Under arrangements with the Public Assistance Committee, babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum can be admitted to the Manor Hospital. Mothers also may be admitted along with their babies. The arrangement has proved a most satisfactory one.

Under the scheme 4 babies were admitted for treatment.

INFANT FEEDING.—When first visited, 1,393 infants were entirely breast fed, 321 breast and artificially fed, and 61 artificially fed.

Details of the food supplied are given as follows :—

FIRST VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 241 babies.
Dried Milk was being given to 91 babies.
Condensed Milk was being given to 7 babies.
Other Patent Foods were being given to 43 babies.

WHILST ON RE-VISIT—

Cow's Milk was being given to 403 babies.
Dried Milk was being given to 169 babies.
Condensed Milk was being given to 3 babies.
Other Patent Foods were being given to 31 babies.

On the first re-visits, 1,102 were reported to be entirely breast fed.

23 infants died before being re-visited, and 44 had left the Borough or could not be traced.

SANITARY DEFECTS.

14 cases were referred to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

The scheme for the payment of the midwife's fee in necessitous cases not in receipt of Poor Law Relief has worked satisfactorily during the year. Application for payment is made by the patient, or her husband, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and the financial circumstances in each case are carefully investigated before payment is sanctioned.

Under the scheme the fee of 30/- was paid to midwives in respect of 20 cases, and in four cases £1 was allowed.

MIDWIVES ACT.

MIDWIVES' INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Total.

No. of Midwives on Register—	Trained	..	29	}	32
	Untrained	..	3		
No. of Visits to Midwives—	Inspections	..	147	}	486
	Interviews	..	339		
Puerperal Fever notified	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	..	..	..	..	7

7 cases were treated in Hospital.

No case proved fatal.

Midwives disinfected	3
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Midwives' Notifications.

Medical Help.	Stillbirth	Death of Child.	Intention to Practice.	Liability to be a source of Infection.	Laying out a dead body	Proposed Artificial Feeding.	Change of Address.	Death of Mother.	Change of Name.
401	28	1	32	3	1	—	4	—	1

Conditions for which Doctors were called in by Midwives.

PREGNANCY.

Abortion and Miscarriage	3
Threatened Miscarriage or Abortion	6
Purulent Discharge	—
Dangerous Varicose Veins	5
Toxæmias (unclassified)	9
Albuminuria	15
Contracted Pelvis	1
	<hr/>
	39

LABOUR.

Ante, and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	26
Ruptured Perinæum	..	..	..	..	85
Prolonged and Difficult Labour	..	..	..	..	78
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	22
Retained Placenta and Membranes	..	..	..	..	18
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	15
					—
					244
					—

PUERPERIUM.

Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	3
Abdominal Tenderness	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mastitis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	..	..	10
						—
						20
						—

INFANT.

Inflammation of, or discharge from Eyes	..	..	..	36
Dangerous Feebleness and Prematurity	..	..	..	24
Serious Skin Eruption	..	..	..	5
Malformation and Congenital Defects	..	..	..	11
Convulsions	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1
Other Causes (indefinite diagnosis)	..	..	..	18
				—
				98
				—

The unequal distribution of the midwifery practice in the borough has been commented upon in previous years. One midwife managed to conduct 298 confinements during the year or an average of 6 per week, three others each conducted over 100 confinements whilst 12 midwives conducted less than 50 each.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The supervision of children coming within the terms of the Children Act, 1908, is carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Health Visitors being appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors within the meaning of the Act.

Under Part I of the Act, where a person undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more infants under the age of seven years, apart from their parents, he shall within forty-eight hours from the reception of any such infant, give notice thereof to the local Authority.

The Medical Officer of Health is the person appointed to receive such notices on behalf of the Local Authority.

During the year 17 such notices were received by the Medical Officer of Health, there being 11 cases under supervision at the beginning of the year.

Five children were removed from the Register during the year for the following reasons:—

Returned to parents or other relatives	..	..	4
Died	..	..	1

Twenty-three children remained on the Register at the end of the year.

73 visits were paid to the homes of these children during the year. On the whole the children were being cared for in a satisfactory manner. A number of the children were brought with great regularity to the Welfare Centres, their foster-parents co-operating in every way with the Nursing staff.

As from January 1st, 1933, the principal Act as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, raises the age of all children coming within the terms of the Act from seven to nine years and requires that notice in writing must be given at least seven days before receiving the child. This alteration is valuable in that it gives the officers of a local authority an opportunity of inspecting home conditions of the intending foster-parent, and the arrangements proposed to be made for the reception of the infant.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are now in Walsall two combined Maternity and Nursing Homes and one Maternity Home. All these premises are registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Exemptions, as provided for under Section 6 of the Act, were granted to our own Hospitals, the Walsall General Hospital and the Manor Hospital.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1932.

No. of Births notified during the year	..	..	..	..	1,886
by Medical Practitioners and Parents	..			105	
by Midwives	..	..	..	1,781	
Born in Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	258
" Manor Hospital	..	..	..	..	189
Stillbirths notified during the year	..	..	..	..	64
" attended by Medical Practitioners	..			36	
" attended by Midwives	..	..	..	28	

Notified Births (excluding Stillbirths), Deaths under 1 year and rate, Year ending December 31st, 1933.

	Blox- wich.		Lea- more.		Har- den.		Birch- hills.		Hath- erton.		Pad- dock.		Bridge		Pleck.		Cald- more.		Pal- frey.		Manor Hosp.		Mat. Hosp.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	*M.	*F.	*M.	*F.	M.	F.
Births	91	83	76	66	150	116	150	156	89	86	65	75	106	113	97	97	62	51	76	59	8	12	1	1	971	915
Deaths under 1 year	15		10		22		19		24		20		20		14		10		13		—		—		167	
Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	86.2		70.4		82.7		62.1		137.1		142.9		91.3		72.2		88.5		97.8		—		—		88.7	

* Births of "out of the Borough" cases only.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

There has been no change in the scheme for Mental Welfare in the Borough during the year.

The Voluntary Association continues to assist the Statutory Authority in administering the Mental Deficiency Acts, by assisting in the ascertainment, in visiting and supervising, and by providing a guardianship officer for defective persons. The Association also assists the Local Education Authority in the supervision of mentally defective children in attendance at special schools or otherwise.

The number of mentally defective persons in the Borough ascertained up to the present is 794 against 722 at the end of 1932. These are distributed as follows:—

(a) STATUTORY CASES.

In Certified Institutions	212
On Licence	1
Under Guardianship	13
In places of Safety	—
Under Statutory Supervision	116
Action not yet taken:	
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority	5
(b) In Public Assistance Institutions	
(Approved or otherwise)	16
(c) In receipt of Poor Law Relief (Domiciliary)	35
TOTAL	398

In addition there are 209 cases under Voluntary supervision by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, and 3 cases where no action has been taken but who may become “subject to be dealt with.”

(b) EDUCATION CASES, i.e. children between the ages of 7 and 16 who are capable of instruction in a special school.

In Certified Residential Schools	24
At Elementary Schools	127
At Other Institutions	4
At Home	29
TOTAL	184

During the year, 862 visits were paid to homes by visitors from the Mental Welfare Association.

54 Cases were notified to the Voluntary Association during the year and these were dealt with as follows:—

Certified and sent to Institutions	5
Placed under Statutory Supervision	1
Placed under Guardianship	—
Remaining under Voluntary Supervision	48
	<hr/>
TOTAL	54
	<hr/>

Occupation Centre.

At the present time there are 74 members on the Register of the Occupation Centre. The Classes are made up as follows, viz.:—37 Juniors (mixed), 24 Senior Girls, and 13 youths in attendance at an Industrial Class.

For the Juniors (ages 7 to 16 years) the Centre is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10-0 a.m. till 3-30 p.m. The Industrial Class is held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, from 10-0 a.m. till noon, and the Senior Girls attend on the afternoons of these two days, from 2 p.m. till 4-0 p.m.

The curriculum includes domestic work, physical training, club drill, country dancing, singing (Action Songs, etc.) and organised games. Careful attention is paid to personal hygiene, general care and self-management. Various kinds of handicraft instruction is given, e.g., rug making, knitting, raffia work, plain sewing, and embroidery. In addition, clay modelling, crayon drawing and elementary weaving have been introduced. The Junior members are encouraged to grow flowers in window-boxes, and during the summer months nature walks are frequently taken.

The Industrial Class, which was previously held on Thursday morning only, is now open on Tuesday also, when a Carpenter attends to give instruction in simple carpentry. It is hoped that shoe-repairing will shortly be commenced. Thursday morning is devoted to domestic training and handwork, which includes rug-making, fret-work, stool seating, and other forms of handicraft. This class is beneficial as a means of keeping in touch with feeble-minded youths who are unemployed.

It is felt that the regularity of attendance is largely due to the courtesy of the Transport Committee in granting free 'bus passes.

The floor has recently been re-laid, and this, together with additions to the equipment, has greatly improved the running of the Centre.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act of 1925 (compulsory removal of patients to Hospital) nor under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, dealing with milk.

NOTIFICATIONS.

168 notifications were received during the year but some were duplicates so that the total number of new cases was 150, of whom 127 were certified to be suffering from "pulmonary" and 23 from "non-pulmonary" tuberculosis.

Compared with 1932, there was an increase of 19 in "pulmonary" cases and a decrease of 24 in "non-pulmonary" forms.

Table I gives the new cases and deaths as to age distribution during 1933.

Table I.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	—	6	4	1	—	5	2
5—10 ..	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	—
10—15 ..	4	2	4	1	1	—	1	—
15—20 ..	15	10	—	1	2	8	—	1
20—25 ..	6	15	—	—	8	10	—	—
25—35 ..	7	12	1	—	8	19	—	1
35—45 ..	9	12	—	1	10	8	—	—
45—55 ..	10	7	—	2	8	11	—	—
55—65 ..	5	4	—	—	7	1	—	—
Above 65	2	3	—	—	6	1	—	—
Totals ..	60	67	13	10	51	58	8	4

In this report it is to be noted that 25 cases, as against 21 in 1932, and 17 in 1931, came to our notice in other ways than by primary notification.

Table II.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1933, otherwise than by notification on Form A or B.

Age Period—	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Ab. 65	Total
Pulmonary—Males ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	2	1	3	14
Pulmonary—Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary—Males	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Females	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

The new cases and deaths during the year were distributed throughout the wards of the town as shown in Table III.

Table III.

			Bloxwich.	Leamore.	Harden	Birchills.	Hatherton.	Paddock.	Bridge.	Pleck.	Caldmore.	Palfrey.	Total
Cases Notified—													
Pulmonary ..	..	..	15	14	8	14	11	11	15	18	8	13	127
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	1	3	4	1	3	2	4	4	1	—	23
Deaths—													
Pulmonary ..	..	..	8	9	12	17	13	4	7	21	9	9	109
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	12

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WALSALL.

During the year, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, the Tuberculosis Register has been carefully revised, and the names of all patients who have given satisfactory evidence of complete recovery from the disease have been removed. In the following table the details are given of the distribution of the disease throughout the Borough at the end of the year.

Table IV.

Wards	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Bloxwich	22	29	51	6	3	9	60
Leamore	23	23	46	5	12	17	63
Harden	47	27	74	13	7	20	94
Birchills	42	48	90	5	11	16	106
Hatherton	20	24	44	8	11	19	63
Paddock	27	31	58	4	7	11	69
Bridge	27	29	56	8	11	19	75
Pleck	40	40	80	12	7	19	99
Caldmore	28	30	58	4	7	11	69
Palfrey	27	27	54	6	5	11	65
Totals	303	308	611	71	81	152	763

MORTALITY.

From Tables I and III, it will be noted that 121 deaths were registered as due to some form of Tuberculosis, and of these, 109 were "pulmonary" and 12 "non-pulmonary" forms.

There has been an increase in the mortality as compared with 1932, the increase being noted in the "pulmonary" group.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis has increased from 0.95 in 1932 to 1.15 in 1933, and the Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has increased from 0.76 in 1932 to 1.03 in 1933.

Of the total deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as will be seen from the following table, 27 were either not notified at all or were notified only a few weeks before death, and 1 case was notified after death had taken place, whilst of deaths from other forms of the disease, 6 cases were not notified, 4 were notified less than 2 weeks before death, whilst 2 cases were notified after death had taken place.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary. Tuberculosis
Total Deaths	109	12
Cases not notified	8	6
Cases notified after death	1	2
Death within 2 weeks of notification	13	4
Death within six weeks of notification	6	—

The ratio of the un-notified to the total deaths is 11.5%.

Table V.

Analysis of the Occupation of New Cases, and Deaths from Tuberculosis, during the Year 1933.

Occupation	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths	Occupation	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths
At or under School Age	22	11	Labourers	10	11
Bakers	1	1	Leather Workers	8	8
Brick Workers	3	—	Packers	—	2
Clerks	4	6	Painters	—	1
Coal Miners	2	6	Salesmen	5	5
Engineers, Mechanical and Electrical	4	7	Tailoresses and Milliners	2	6
Housewives	24	32	Unknown	2	9
Iron and Steel Workers	13	15	Waitresses	—	1
Total				100	121

Table VI.

Shewing Attack Rate and Death Rate in Walsall since 1912.

Year		Attack Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912	..	4.91		1.18	0.20
1913	..	3.06	1.37	1.29	0.33
1914	..	2.95	0.77	1.22	0.27
1915	..	5.2	1.11	1.52	0.44
1916	..	4.49	1.11	1.73	0.17
1917	..	2.61	0.75	1.49	0.37
1918	..	2.43	0.39	1.49	0.37
1919	..	3.05	0.71	1.15	0.36
1920	..	2.18	0.67	0.79	0.13
1921	..	2.42	0.62	0.93	0.18
1922	..	2.11	0.57	1.29	0.20
1923	..	1.93	0.59	0.92	0.20
1924	..	1.66	0.67	0.89	0.24
1925	..	1.99	0.83	0.99	0.21
1926	..	1.61	0.58	0.84	0.30
1927	..	1.86	0.40	0.97	0.14
1928	..	1.87	0.43	1.03	0.30
1929	..	1.88	0.55	1.04	0.16
1930	..	1.45	0.26	0.98	0.13
1931	..	1.37	0.30	0.93	0.10
1932	..	1.03	0.45	0.76	0.18
1933	..	1.20	0.22	1.03	0.12

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

At the Dispensary, Hatherston Road, there are held 3 sessions each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and in addition an evening session is held on the first and third Thursdays in the month.

The work at or in connection with the Dispensary during the year is set out in the following table:—

Table VII.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	661	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	5
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	87	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	76
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..	2095	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	189
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners— (a) Personal (b) Other	25 214	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	30
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2717	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	631 211
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	120

From the above table it will be noted that 93 males, 98 females and 84 children under the age of 15, a total of 281, were examined for the first time during the year as against 276 in 1932. Of that number 12 males, 15 females and 30 children were examined as being contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Thus 19.9% of the total examinations were contacts, compared with 18.9% of the total in 1932.

Of the total, 117 new cases of Tuberculosis were diagnosed, 100 Pulmonary and 17 Non-pulmonary, thus 41.6% of new cases applying proved to be Tuberculous and 36.6% of contacts were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Table VIII.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates				Previous to 1933					1933				
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total
Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1933	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	41	3	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	30	3	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	43	11	29	2	42	21	6	8	3	17
			F.	42	6	12	1	19	14	3	11	1	15
		Children		17	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1
	Condition not ascertained during the year ..			97	7	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..			292	30	52	5	87	42	10	19	4	33	

Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	42	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	58	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			412	17	23	5	45	—	—	—	—	
	Dead	Adults	M.	63	28	93	86	207	2	—	1	7	8
			F.	43	30	69	74	173	4	1	3	7	11
		Children		18	2	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register			704	81	187	168	436	6	1	4	14	19	
Grand Total			996	111	239	173	523	48	11	23	18	52	

Table VIII.—continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1933					1933				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1933	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
		Children		9	12	2	3	26	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
			F.	1	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	1
		Children		7	8	3	4	22	6	3	2	15
Condition not ascertained during the year				3	7	4	9	23	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..				21	28	12	20	81	8	3	2	17
Transferred to Pulmonary				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	5	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	—
			F.	2	2	3	2	9	—	—	—	—
		Children		22	14	3	36	75	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			27	28	18	52	125	—	—	—	—
	Dead	Adults	M.	4	1	1	2	8	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
		Children		8	4	1	3	16	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register				69	50	28	98	245	—	—	—	—
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary				90	78	40	118	326	8	3	2	17

From Table VII and VIII it will be noted that in 120 cases or 28.8% of the total Pulmonary Cases on the Dispensary Register, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum, and 98 cases or 17.8% of the total on the Dispensary Register were Non-pulmonary cases.

Table IX.

Sex and ages constitution of all persons applying for advice or treatment with results of examination :—

Age Groups.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Ab. 55	Totals
Pulmonary	M.	—	5	—	16	6	8	10	6	1	52
	F.	—	2	1	11	9	11	8	5	1	48
Other Forms	M.	3	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
	F.	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Non-Tuberculous	M.	4	17	8	3	10	7	16	8	5	78
	F.	7	16	10	10	10	24	7	1	1	86

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

During the year 243 patients received this form of treatment from their own medical attendants, and 284 quarterly reports were received from them as to their physical condition and progress under their care.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

60 patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, were supplied with extra nourishment at a total cost of approximately £150. The Civic Guild of Help have again rendered valuable assistance to the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee in carrying out any necessary investigation as to the financial circumstances of patients.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

On the 1st January, 1933, there were 8 children and one adult under treatment for surgical tuberculosis, one case of Spinal Disease, one case of tuberculous disease of the Knee and one case of Hip Disease at the Woodlands, one case of tuberculous disease of the Elbow and 4 cases of Hip Disease at the Forelands and one case of Hip Disease at the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital.

During the year three adults and one child with Hip Disease, two children with Spinal Disease, and three children and one adult with tuberculous disease of the Knee were admitted.

One child and two adults with tuberculous disease of the Knee, one child with tuberculous disease of the Elbow, one child and two adults with Hip Disease and one child with Spinal Disease were discharged.

At the end of the year 9 children and one adult remained under treatment at the Hospitals under the control of the Royal Cripples' Hospital and one child at the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

17 patients suffering from various non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis were treated by means of Ultra Violet Light at the clinic at No. 3 Hatherton Road. The clinic is open all day on Tuesday and Thursday and is conducted by one of our masseuses who is fully competent and qualified to give treatment. Two Mercury Vapour Lamps are in use, the one a K.B.B. and the other a Hanovia.

1,123 attendances for treatment were made by these patients during the year, 17 patients being discharged from treatment as follows:—

Cured 2; Much Improved 3; Improved 1; Discontinued treatment 11.

HOME VISITS.

During the year the Nurse paid 189 first visits and 2,528 re-visits to the houses of the patients.

In only 54 cases were patients found to have a separate bedroom, and in only 41 cases was the patient found to have a separate bed.

As regards cleanliness and ventilation, the following is a summary of the conditions ascertained:—

Clean 174. Fairly clean 11. Dirty 4.

HOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

The Health Committee have 20 Council houses allocated to them for the re-housing of tuberculous persons.

NURSING OF ACUTE OR BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS.

During the year the District Nurses from the Victoria Nursing Institution have continued to give the necessary attention to all the Tuberculous cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officer. The arrangement, which came into operation in 1925, has been found in practice to be a most excellent one, the visits of skilled nurses to the homes of the patients have been much appreciated, having added greatly to the comfort of bedridden patients during an acute stage of their illness or during the last few weeks of life.

The Lady Superintendent of the Victoria Nursing Institution sends the following report:—

“Excellent work has been done in co-operation with the Health Committee of the Town Council in combating Tuberculosis, and the following particulars deal with this section only.

During the year ended December 31st, 1933, 32 cases of Tuberculosis were dealt with.

The numbers are as follows:—

Brought forward from 1932	..	..	11
New cases ..	..	..	21
			<hr/>
Total ..	..	..	32
			<hr/>

Of these, the visits to 5 were discontinued, 15 died and there are 12 remaining on the books. There has been one repeat case. A total of 2,883 visits have been paid to these cases during the year.

Appliances have been loaned out as follows:—

Air Rings 37; Water Pillows 1; Bed Rests 21; Mackintosh Sheets 13; Nursing Utensils 40; Spinal Carriages 4; Wheel Chairs 1; Crutches 1 pair; Douching Apparatus 1.

Surgical dressings have been done in 2 cases and dressings supplied to one. Enemata has been administered in 3 cases and hypodermic injections in one case. Vaginal douching has been done in one case. Nourishment from our sick relief fund has been given to 7 patients, bed and personal clothing to 7.

All patients who are unable to do so for themselves are blanket-bathed once weekly, and in addition are washed daily, the head, back, heels, and all dependent parts, also the mouth cleansed daily. Many of our patients are in such an advanced condition that they need the greatest care and handling which means longer time devoted to them than others less ill.

Table X.

**Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis in
Institutions on the 31st December.**

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Pelsall Sanatorium	31	6	—	—	37
Goscote Sanatorium					
Isolation Hospital, Walsall	22	—	—	—	22
Royal Cripples' Hospitals					
Birmingham ..	—	—	2	7	9
St. Gerard's Hospital ..	—	—	—	1	1
					<hr/>
					69

Table XI.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	CONDITION AT TIME OF DISCHARGE.	DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.															GRAND TOTAL
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	5	4	4	13
	Not Quiescent ..	6	6	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	9	1	17
	Died in Institution ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Not Quiescent ..	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	8
	Died in Institution ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	3	..	6
	Not Quiescent ..	1	5	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	4	..	6	11	..	17
	Died in Institution ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	..	7

Table XII.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	2	1	1	—
	Adult females	—	3	3	—	—
	Children	—	5	5	—	—
	Total	—	10	9	1	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	20	44	28	10	26
	Adult females	18	42	35	13	12
	Children	14	16	11	—	19
	Total	52	102	74	23	57
GRAND TOTAL ..		52	112	83	24	57

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

In the previous tables as supplied to the Ministry of Health, are given details of patients belonging to Walsall who have received Institutional Treatment under the Local Tuberculosis Scheme whether at Pelsall Sanatorium, Goscote Sanatorium, or at any other Institution to which they have been sent by the Local Authority.

From Table X, it will be seen that an average of 69 beds have been available for Walsall patients, and from Table XII, that 112 patients were admitted to these beds during the year, 83 being discharged and 24 having a fatal termination.

PELSALL SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1933, there were 19 males, 18 females and 6 children under the age of 15 under treatment.

During the year 32 males, 37 females, and 13 children were admitted, and 24 males, 38 females, and 12 children discharged.

There were 18 deaths, 9 males and 9 females. In 19 of the male and 26 of the female patients, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum.

Three Ex-Servicemen, chargeable to the Ministry of Pensions, received treatment at the Sanatorium during the year.

Of the total admissions, 23 had previously had a course of Sanatorium treatment, 14 were classified as T.B. plus I, 17 as T.B. plus II, 14 as T.B. plus III, 27 as T.B. minus, 2 were non-pulmonary cases, and 8 cases were admitted for the purposes of observation.

From Table XI, it will be noted that 27 cases were discharged as Quiescent, 13 of whom never demonstrated the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum. 37 cases out of the total 91 remained under 3 months in the Institution, while 21 remained from 3 to 6 months, 15 remained 6 to 12 months and 18 over 12 months.

GOSCOTE SANATORIUM.

The Tuberculosis Pavilion at Goscote to which reference has been made in a previous section of this report, was brought into use in November. The pavilion is extremely popular and there has been no difficulty experienced in keeping the beds fully occupied.

PAPWORTH TUBERCULOSIS COLONY.

By arrangement with the Committee of Papworth Tuberculosis Colony, one patient was admitted there during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

The work of the Committee has proceeded steadily throughout the year, and appropriate grants have been made from time to time to improve the condition of the patients.

The income has been approximately £37, and the expenditure £38, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of £37.

65 necessitous families have been provided with gifts of clothing by the Civic Guild of Help and 60 patients have received extra nourishment for varying periods throughout the year.

383 reports on cases have been submitted and 438 home visits paid by the Civic Guild of Help.

At Christmas 22 parcels of grocery and 10 baskets of fruit were sent to deserving families who were under the care of the Committee.

In addition, the Committee have, from time to time, throughout the year, made grants of clothing and boots, bedclothes, and monetary allowances to patients in necessitous circumstances. Bed-clothing has been purchased from the "Slater Memorial Home" and from this supply 22 families have benefited. Twenty-four tuberculous patients have been provided with seeds.

Various Ex-service organisations have assisted patients by making clothing, sickness, and monetary grants: maintenance grants have also been obtained to help families while the husband is undergoing Institutional treatment.

The Guild of Help continues, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, to carry out the work of investigation on behalf of the Committee, and to report to the Committee at their monthly meetings. We are indebted to the Honorary Registrar (Miss Elliot) and to the Secretary (Miss Fenn) for the valuable assistance they have given to the Committee.

The After-Care Committee have subscribed two guineas to the Walsall Winter Convalescent Fund Society.

WALSALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the School Medical Services for the year ended December 31st, 1933.

1. STAFF.

There has been one change in the medical staff during the year, Dr. V. R. Walker succeeding Dr. Johnston who resigned in June, on his promotion to a somewhat similar position at Hendon.

2. SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

- (a) 16 provided Schools with 41 departments; of these
- (b) 9 are Senior Schools, with 13 Departments.
- (c) 2 are Central Schools with one department each.
- (d) 11 non-provided Schools with 18 departments.
- (e) 1 Open-Air Day School.
- (f) The Beacon Residential School, Lichfield, for mentally defective children.

The number of children on the register at 31st December, 1933 was 17,587, and the average attendance during the year was 16,332.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the year under review additional classrooms have been provided at Hillary Street Senior School, and at Croft Street Infants School improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements.

As a result of the considerable improvements which have been carried out in the various schools of the borough during the past ten years, and to which attention has been drawn in the annual reports of the School Medical Officer, the standard of the schools, generally, may be regarded as satisfactory.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year 5,466 children were examined at routine inspections as follows:—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	1,358
Second Age Group			..	..	..	1,743
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..		2,005
Other Routine Inspections	..		..	..		360
Total ..						<hr/> 5,466 <hr/>

as against 5,257 in 1932, 564 children were re-inspected as against 1,721 and 5,492 special inspections were made as against 6,075.

On re-inspection it was found that in 130 cases no action of any kind had been taken in spite of follow-up visits to the homes by members of the nursing staffs. In 278 cases the defect had been remedied, whilst in 156 cases treatment had been obtained, and although the defect had not been entirely cured, considerable improvement was noted.

5. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Parents are invited to be present at the routine medical inspections, indeed the medical officers welcome the opportunity of being able to discuss with parents, and of explaining to them the nature of any abnormality revealed by medical examination. During the year 63% of parents took advantage of the opportunity to be present; in the case of the entrants 87% of parents attended, in the second age group 71%, and in the senior group 41%.

Our thanks are due to the Head Teachers and Attendance Officers for their helpful co-operation. To Inspector Pateman of the National Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, we are also indebted for his very valuable assistance in dealing with difficult cases.

6. THE RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

826 children out of a total of 5,466 examined, or 15·11% were found to be suffering from defects which required treatment, i.e., of the entrants 14%, of the second age group 16%, and of the third age group 25%.

Amongst the more serious defects found, defective vision again heads the list, 309 children being found to require treatment. In addition, 40 children were found to be suffering from squint. Enlarged tonsils or adenoids were found in 262 cases, and physical deformity in 65 cases.

Following upon the medical inspection in the schools, the health visitors paid 1,427 visits to children in their own homes. In addition to spending 222 half days at medical inspections in the schools, they paid 514 visits to the schools for the purpose of cleanliness inspections, 43,938 children being examined. 4,260 individual children were found to be suffering from verminous conditions of head or body and 2,001 notes were sent to parents respecting these children.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year in such cases either under the Education Act, 1921, or under the School Attendance Bye-Laws.

7. MALNUTRITION.

A very careful watch has been kept on the health and general physical condition of the school children, and after careful enquiry and personal examination of many children, it is our considered opinion that so far as Malnutrition amongst school children is concerned, there is little alteration in the position as noted twelve months ago.

As a result of the medical examination of 5,106 children in the routine code groups, only 5 children were reported to be suffering from malnutrition requiring treatment and 14 others whose nutrition was below normal. Of children examined as "specials" either in school or at the clinics, and it may be stated that the children applying at the clinics for treatment are representative of the school population, only 78 children were noted as suffering from any degree of malnutrition. That is to say that out of a total of 17,587

children on the school register, only 97 or 0·55 per cent were found to be suffering from any degree of malnutrition.

This bears out the results of other investigations, children who succumb to infectious diseases and who are admitted to hospital, are quite definitely not malnourished, and the same may be said of children admitted to the general hospitals with surgical or medical diseases.

We are, however, not so satisfied that many school children are being properly fed. In many homes the cooking of meals is seldom undertaken. Tea and bread and butter (or margarine) form the principal diet of many school children, this being supplemented from time to time by sweets, cakes, chips or occasionally fish and chips. The appetite, which is often but wrongly taken as the criterion of the need for food, is more easily satisfied by a diet rich in carbohydrate; it is bulky, it is cheaper, and requires no trouble in its preparation. A visit to any school during the forenoon break reveals a considerable waste of food stuffs. Children take with them to school the most unappetising lunches (in many cases the only substitute for breakfast), lunches of a nature which make one realise how much abuse the human body will tolerate before it deteriorates to any evident extent.

That the school children have suffered so little is due to the efforts made by the school teachers on their behalf during the past few years. Milk or a milk food is given free to many children whose parents cannot afford to pay for it and it is the teachers who raise or find the funds to keep the supply going. Every child who is in real need, is supplied with his pint of milk daily—no needy child goes without.

If there is little evidence that the school children themselves are suffering we know that all is not well in the homes. It is the mothers, principally, who are feeling the effects of the long continued period of reduced income. It is they who go without that their children may not go hungry.

With the object of ascertaining whether there has been any real deterioration in the physical condition of the "entrant" child, the average heights and weights of all the boys and girls who were examined during the year at the age of 5 years have been taken, and compared with the average height and weight of all the boys and girls of the same age examined during 1912.

In the following tables these figures have been further compared with the mean heights and weights of 5 year old children as set out in the tables of the Anthopometric Committee appointed by the Board of Education.

Year.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number examined.	Height (inches).	Weight (pounds).	Number examined.	Height (inches).	Weight (pounds).
1933	688	42·1	40·4	667	41· 5	39·0
1912	1,100	41·25	38·5	1,089	41·25	38·5
Anthopometric Committee's standard	1,324	41·4	38·7	1,367	41·1	37·5

It is true that our numbers are small, but so far as the figures go, they show that as compared with 1912, there has been an average increase in height for boys of 0·76 inches and gain in weight of 1·9 lbs., and for girls an average gain of 0·25 inches in height and of 0·5 lbs. in weight.

8. SCHOOL CLINICS.

The arrangements in force at the schools remain as in previous years. During the year 12,610 attendances were made at Bradford Street, 4,869 at Littleton Street, and 4,222 at Field Road Clinics, as against 14,278, 6,477, and 4,550 respectively.

9. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Another excellent year's work has been accomplished at the Orthopædic Clinic. There has been an increase in the number of cases treated during the year, 541 as against 438 in the previous year, but as very many of these have been cases of deformity in an early stage and of a minor degree, the results have been most satisfactory. These cases are referred to the clinic by the School Medical Inspectors, who detect them in the course of their routine medical examinations in the schools, and as a result of prompt diagnosis followed by prompt and efficient treatment, many a child is saved from passing into permanent and disabling crippledom.

Details of the work carried out in both departments of the clinic will be found in the following tables which should be studied carefully by those who desire to know and those who do not know, how very comprehensive is the work of an Orthopædic Scheme.

541 Walsall cases were examined by the Surgeon Specialist during the year (321 Education, 54 Tuberculosis, 166 Maternity and Child Welfare cases) and 1,402 attendances were made by these patients for treatment. The following is an analysis of the new cases seen with the number of those discharged from treatment with their defects remedied.

				Examined	Cured	Improved
Paralysis	..	..	..	3	3	—
Rickets	..	..	..	7	1	1
Congenital Deformities			..	3	2	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	4	1	1
Scoliosis	..	..	..	22	9	1
Foot Deformities		..	..	24	5	7
Postural Deformities	..	..	..	29	23	—
Knock Knees	..	..	..	12	—	3
Bow Legs	..	..	..	8	3	—
Torticollis	..	..	..	5	1	1
Other Cases	..	..	..	26	6	6
				<hr/> 143	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 21

Of the 54 cases discharged as cured, 41 were Education cases, 1 Tuberculosis and 12 Maternity and Child Welfare.

In addition 66 other cases were discharged from the Bradford Street clinic as follows:—

Transferred to Broad St. Clinic (over age)	5 cases
Refused treatment	10 "
Non-attendance	23 "
Referred to other hospitals	2 "
Under own doctor	1 "
No treatment advised	15 "
To report if further trouble	3 "
Left the district	2 "
Others	5 "
Total ..	<hr/> 66

32 cases were admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital.

At the Massage Clinic 229 Walsall cases were dealt with (Education 173, Tuberculosis 5, Maternity and Child Welfare 50, and 1 other case), these cases making 6,820 attendances for treatment.

The cases dealt with included:—

Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	122	cases.
Flat Feet	..	..	..	..	17	"
Rickets	..	..	..	..	3	"
Anterior Poliomyelitis			..	..	6	"
Infantile Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	3	"
Congenital Dislocation of Hip				..	2	"
Other Congenital Deformities				..	9	"
Birth Palsy	..	..	..	..	1	"
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	2	"
Monoplegia	..	..	..	..	5	"
Diplegia	..	..	..	..	2	"
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	1	"

119 cases were discharged from treatment during the year (Education 97, Tuberculosis 2, Maternity and Child Welfare 18) the results being as follows:—

	Cured	Improved	Admitted to Hospital
Scoliosis.. ..	7	63	1
Flat Feet	2	10	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	—
Rickets	5	9	—
Infantile Hemiplegia ..	—	1	—
Other Congenital Deformities ..	—	6	—
Birth Palsy	1	1	—
Monoplegia	—	4	—
Diplegia	—	—	—
Other Conditions ..	2	5	—
	17	101	1

3 others were referred to Broad Street, 2 to another Hospital, 2 to their own Doctors, 14 ceased attendance, 3 left the district, 4 were discharged as unsuitable for treatment, and 7 refused further treatment.

14 Education cases were admitted from the Walsall Clinic for in-patient treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital or at The Woodlands.

Staffordshire Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees continue to send their cases to our Clinic, as do also the Wednesbury Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

During the year 39 new cases making 225 attendances were sent to the clinic by these authorities, 32 attended the Massage Department making 731 attendances. 14 Walsall Education cases were recommended for in-patient treatment and were admitted to the Woodlands for periods varying from 2 days to over six months. In addition, 2 children have received treatment at Heatherwood Orthopædic Hospital, Ascot, through the instrumentality of the United Services Fund.

10. ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

The arrangements at this clinic are as in former years, there being no change in the equipment nor in the routine methods of dosage or treatment.

50 school children were treated during the year and they made 1,342 attendances for treatment.

The following is a summary of the conditions treated:—

Debility	..	..	..	..	9
Alopecia	..	..	..	..	9
Eye affections	..	..	..	..	5
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	4
Underweight	..	..	..	..	4
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	18
					<hr/>
					50
					<hr/>

41 children were discharged from treatment, the results being as follows:—

	Cured	Very much Improved	Improved	Discontinued Treatment	Total
Debility.. ..	5	—	2	1	8
Alopecia ..	1	—	2	2	5
Eye affections ..	1	1	—	3	5
Bronchitis ..	2	—	—	2	4
Other conditions	10	1	3	5	19

During the year 3,651 attendances were made by children for treatment as against 5,117 during 1932.

11. TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

During the year 15 cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were treated by means of X-Rays at the Manor Hospital. The results were most satisfactory, 14 cases being discharged cured, 1 remaining under observation at the end of the year.

12. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Non-notifiable Disease. 85 cases of Measles were notified during the first quarter of the year, 321 in the second quarter, 10 in the third quarter, and 2 in the fourth quarter, a total of 418 cases.

905 cases of Mumps were notified during the year, 716 in the first quarter, when the disease was epidemic.

105 cases of Chickenpox and 108 cases of Whooping Cough were also notified from the schools during the year.

Scarlet Fever. 159 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to the Health Department during the year, 103 in children of school age. The cases were of a mild type, and complications were few.

Diphtheria. 39 cases of Diphtheria were notified to the Health Department during the year, as against 60 in 1932. Of the total 25 were children of school age.

We have continued the immunisation of children against Diphtheria throughout the year. Owing largely to the absence of the disease in epidemic form the response has not been so good as in previous years.

739 children were treated at the schools for the first time, as against 920 in the previous year, and 911 were re-tested. In addition, 75 children were immunised at the various clinics. 780 children received a full course of treatment during the year, 24 receiving a partial course. Of children immunised in previous years, 793 were re-tested, 241 reacting to the test, i.e., they were still susceptible, 14 of these had previously received two complete courses of treatment. Of the 241 reactors, 226 received a further course of treatment. Of the 552 who did not react to the test, 73 had two courses of treatment, and 1 three courses. Of 118 children negative in previous years, 13 reacted to the test and 12 were immunised.

Up to the end of 1933, 9,115 children and adults have been dealt with, and 6,655 have been protected against the disease, i.e., during the past six years.

Attendance. Certificates. It was not necessary to issue any certificates under the regulations of the Board of Education regarding periods of low attendance.

13. OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

We have pleasure in including the following most interesting report furnished by the Headmistress, Miss C. A. Claydon, upon the work of the Open Air School.

“In reviewing the work of the school for another year, the most noteworthy feature is once again the great improvement in health which results from the children’s stay in Reedswood Park.

It has lately been found possible to keep children at the Open Air School for an average period of about 12 months. This fairly long stay

undoubtedly helps to establish children's health on a satisfactory basis before their return to other schools. Not only the outdoor life but also other factors contribute to this happy result. The genial atmosphere of a happy communal life and the freedom from undue pressure in academic directions play their part in giving renewed self-confidence and happiness to these delicate children; and this serenity of mind is an important step towards good health. The children thoroughly enjoy, too, the various forms of social training provided by such activities as preparing the beds for the mid-day rest, laying the tables for meals, and acting in turn as 'servers.'

The mid-day meal provided is appetising as well as nourishing. The food is as varied as the cooking equipment and the demands of economy permit. In planning the dietary it is occasionally possible to allow the children some choice in selecting the meals, and their own preferences are sometimes quite helpful in planning meals which they will really enjoy. At present, however, the cook is somewhat handicapped by the small size of the kitchen, and the fact that it has also to accommodate the food stores and crockery. Further, her only apparatus at present is one gas cooker of which some of the burners are in use till dinner-time for the heating of water for the children's mid-day wash.

Two urgent needs, therefore, are the provision of:—

- (1) A small room for accommodating stores, and
- (2) A large gas-heated steam cooker, as additional kitchen apparatus.

A third but more costly innovation would also be very helpful, viz., the fitting up of properly equipped lavatory basins, with a service of hot and cold water.

Apart from the above-mentioned needs, the building compares very favourably with those of the London Special Schools visited by the Head Mistress in September last. In the case of the Reedswood Park School its large number of easily opened windows and the completely open aspect of the South side make it a much more definitely fresh-air building than are some of the expensively equipped London Schools.

The daily "Health and Cleanliness" routine is carried out with the keen co-operation of the children themselves. As Crusaders of the 'Ivory Castle' League, they all clean their teeth with great regularity and thoroughness each night and morning, thus laying the foundation of good habits for life.

As regards the development of school subjects, several new features have been introduced during the year, especially in the direction of Handicrafts, e.g., Weaving (introducing the use of a small roller loom), the making of 'cuddly' toys, and also of working wooden toys cut out by means of fret-saws. The last mentioned craft provides very interesting work for the older boys, who also carry out the more responsible tasks in the school garden, such as trimming the hedges, cutting and rolling of lawns, and digging and planting of garden beds.

Outdoor Geography and Nature Study may also be mentioned. Lessons on the former subject include observations of the winds, clouds and weather; the study of the sun's apparent movements; and also of the natural features of the park and district. Nature study includes observations of the trees of the park, and of the birds and their habits. The growth and tending of plants and bulbs in the garden and school also ensure that Nature Study is a very practical and 'live' subject. It is hoped that the interest aroused in such matters will lead to the continuance of healthy out-door activities in adult life.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to record that most of the parents co-operate gladly in the efforts made on behalf of their children's health, and send them to school clean, and sensibly clothed. At a well-attended parent's day held in May many fathers and mothers expressed their delight at the work shewn, and their high appreciation of all that was being done by the town to advance the health and happiness of their children."

14. NURSERY CLASSES.

All children attending Nursery classes were medically examined during the Autumn term as specials, a careful note of each defect being made. Of 279 children under the age of 5 years, no less than 126 were found to be suffering from one or more defects.

The following is a list of the defects found.

			No. of Children suffering from	No. of Children requiring treatment
Defective Teeth	..	..	.. 62	58
Enlarged Tonsils or Adenoids				
or both	..	..	.. 64	18
Strabismus	..	..	.. 3	1
Otorrhœa	..	..	.. 4	1
Heart Disease	..	..	.. 4	—
Bronchitis	..	..	.. 30	8
Eneuresis	..	..	.. 3	1
Other Conditions	..	..	.. 10	4
			—	—
Total	..	..	.. 180	91
			—	—

The principal defects again noted were dental caries, 62 children or 22·2% being found to be suffering from this defect. 64 or 22·9% were suffering from enlarged tonsils, 3 from squint, 30 from bronchitis, etc. It is pleasing to record, however, that quite a number of children had their defects attended to so soon as their parents' attention was called to it.

It gives me great pleasure to include the following interesting report on the work of the Nursery Class at Hillary Street School which has been kindly sent by Miss Blenkinsop.

“Not least of the developments is the Nursery Class. This class was begun in 1930, because the Head Teacher was interested in the movement, and the staff were in keen sympathy with her. The class has developed slowly and is much more successful because of this. Since last year, many additions have been made in the way of equipment.

Sufficient stretcher beds have been added to the equipment (36). These are complete with small pillows encased in cotton pillow cases, and charming blankets. Each blanket and pillow is stored away inside the bed. Each bed is marked with a number and each blanket has an applied symbol so that the child knows its bed by the picture. The beds are stored in a large cupboard in the corridor, and they are carried away by the children themselves.

A new dresser in white wood to hold cups, plates, etc., is a joy to parents and children alike—cost £3. The cupboard at the bottom of the dresser is accessible to the smallest child, and has been made to carefully thought-out measurements.

Low shelves and lockers have been fixed for storing pictures, books, towels, bowls, soap, etc. There are now 8 small tables and sufficient small chairs.

Washing accommodation has been greatly improved. White oilcloth is provided for small tables, and this is put out by the “Mothers” while the other children have early morning play in the yard. Sixteen white enamel bowls are now available and water is heated on the Nursery Class-room fire. Individual towels are kept under cover, and children know their own by picture symbol. (At present we do not attempt to use tooth brushes as our space is very limited, and there is always the tendency in small spaces for brushes to get mixed).

The equipment for lunch period consists of:—table cloths of casement, appliqued with animals or balloons or flowers. China plates and mugs. Brush and crumb tray. Tea towels and dish cloths and dusters.

The windows are to be fitted with bright curtains on runners to draw at sleep periods.

An owl clock with moving eyes given to the Class by its teacher is a source of delight to the tiny ones, and so are the three bears and the pretty appliqued mats used in Story Time. The Nursery Rhyme curtains made by a member of the staff are the envy of visitors, and the delight of the children.

A large number of toys have been added to the equipment including a beautiful eight roomed doll's house, to which the little ones have free access, and a rocking horse.

A small white enamel medicine chest stocked with bandages, etc., has been purchased and in the near future we hope to have a weighing machine and measuring apparatus.

The cloakroom is fitted with hooks, and here again we hope to improve on this equipment by adding shoe boxes, etc.

A large unsightly guard has now been replaced by a small wire one, and a large teacher's desk has been removed. A new table has been substituted.

A very high standard has been required for equipment, but one feels the results are entirely satisfactory. It has been our unfailing desire to make the Nursery Class a success and we have spared no efforts to develop the class along the best possible lines. We have been discouraged many times, but we know results already attained prove that our work is right for **parents are keen, children are keen, and we are keen.** What is more we see marvellous improvement in difficult children; where there has been a shy child a normal one appears; where there has been a difficult one a happy one appears.

The Class Teacher is now compiling a record, month by month, of all children passing through the Nursery Class, and it is enlightening to read the progress made both physically and mentally by **all** children. A comparison between a child admitted at 5 years with one admitted at 4 places the latter on a much higher standard than the former.

CLASS 5 ACTIVITIES.

Co-operation with Nursery Class. With the Nursery Class as a background, the five-year-olds proceed to Class 4 and 5. Previous to promotion the teachers who are to receive these children visit the Nursery Class and become acquainted with their new scholars. This friendly intercourse causes less break and less fear of change. We are endeavouring to have a similar atmosphere in the classroom as in the Nursery Class, aiming at simplicity and orderliness. We realise that children unconsciously respond to orderliness and beauty, and so every part of the equipment of the classroom—mats, pottery, pictures—has its own place and a simple type of beauty. Although some formal teaching is commenced, several activities commenced in the Nursery Class are continued—washing (each child has his individual towel as in the Nursery Class). Setting of lunch (cardboard plates and serviettes are used); large toys such as bricks, rocking horse, are available, and lavatory supervision still continues. Number and reading are taught through play. Plenty of opportunity is given to 'movement' singing and dancing steps. The children are happy and scarcely feel break from Nursery Class at all."

15. THE HOLIDAY CAMP.

Nearly a thousand children spent either a week-end or a full week at the camp, 240 boys and girls stayed for a week-end, 480 spent a "school week" there, and 240 a full holiday week at the camp. The weather was ideally fine and apart from a few "mosquito" bites, the health of the children was excellent.

In addition, the Poor Children's Country Holiday Society sent away no fewer than 96 children, 60 of these to holiday homes in the country and 36 to the seaside.

16. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(a) **Blind.** Six totally blind and 4 partially blind children are being educated at various special schools certified for the purpose. In addition, 6 partially blind children are attending elementary schools in the Borough, 5 others not being at school.

(b) **Deaf.** Eleven totally deaf children and one partially deaf are being educated at special schools, 4 partially deaf children being in attendance at the elementary schools, 3 not being at school (the majority of these being over 14 years of age).

(c) **Cripples.** The total number of children suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere with a child's normal mode of life was 59. Of that number 46 were in attendance at the elementary schools.

(d) **Heart Disease.** 24 children are known to have Heart Disease of a severe degree, 15 of these being in attendance at the elementary schools, and 9 not at school.

The majority of these children are kept under observation at the Rheumatic Clinic which is conducted on Saturday mornings at the Littleton Street Clinic by Dr. V. R. Walker, Assistant Medical Officer of Health to whom we are indebted for the following report on the work of the clinic.

Rheumatic Clinic. This clinic has continued to be held at Littleton Street Clinic each Saturday morning.

Relatively few fresh cases of rheumatic activity have come under observation during the year, which may be explained by the commonly

observed considerable annual variation in the incidence of acute and subacute rheumatism. Such new cases have mostly been referred from school examinations for the observation of symptoms suspicious of rheumatic activity.

As regards old cases a large proportion show the well marked rheumatic constitution, and there is a distressing frequency of crippling by heart involvement.

Treatment has been mainly on the accepted lines of attempts to improve nutrition, eradication of septic foci, and the insurance of rest during all manifestations of rheumatic activity, with an endeavour to obtain parental co-operation for special care of the rheumatic child as the most likely measure to limit the recurrence of activity to which such subjects are prone.

A number of children with heart damage of long standing have been returned to school and under observation show no deleterious results. In an industrial population a child crippled with cardiac damage would seem after a time safer attending school in the absence of special facilities for care and education. Each case requires consideration on its particular features, and the 'Rheumatic child' would appear the problem child par excellence among the Physical Defective Group.

A classification of cases attending the clinic is given below:—

No. of cases on Register on 31st December, 1932	..	113
No. of new cases in 1933	.. .. .	29
Total cases now on Register	.. .. .	142
New cases Classified:—		
Chorea	Male	2
	Female	1
Active Rheumatism	Male	4
	Female	6
Post Rheumatic		
Heart Disease	Male	2
	Female	4
Other Diseases		
(Non Rheumatic)	Male	4
	Female	6
Total attendances of new cases	.. .. .	150
Total attendances	.. .. .	477
No. of Sessions	.. .. .	46
Average per session	.. .. .	10.32

17. MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

At the end of the year the number of educable mentally defective (feeble-minded) children ascertained was 184 as against 180 at the end of 1932. In addition, 17 children were notified to the Statutory Committee under Section 2 (subsections 2a, 2b and 4) of the Mental Deficiency Regulations as follows:—

Idiots	—
Imbeciles	9
Unable to be instructed in a special school	6
Notified on leaving a special school	2

As noted in previous reports, the lack of special day classes in the Borough for children of this type is a handicap. A few classes for retarded children have already been formed in the Senior Schools and these are doing much valuable work. We still, however, suffer from some difficulty in the notification of mentally defective children who leave school at the age of 14 but who cannot be passed over to the Statutory Committee until the age of 16. Every endeavour is made however by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare to supervise these children and to keep a friendly eye upon them.

The following report of the work carried out by the Civic Guild of Help during the year for the Education Authority in the way of supervision and after-care has been received.

Ascertainment at 31st December, 1933:—

Feeble-minded	181
Epileptic and Borderline	171
	—
Total	352
	—

825 visits have been paid to the homes of children during the year.

25 children are in residence at the Beacon School, Lichfield.

31 names were removed from the Register on attaining the age of 16 years, 6 having left the district, and 18 on their notification to the Local Authority.

During the year 51 cases were added to the Register and visits paid.

Feeble-minded	..	..	..	54
Epileptic and Borderline	..	..	..	46
Total ..				100

During the year, twenty-nine feeble-minded and borderline children have left elementary schools at the age of 14, of whom twenty have started work. This is a tremendous improvement on the figures for the last few years and is probably due to the shortage of juvenile labour.

Two children have been removed by their parents from elementary schools to a private school of low educational standard. Six children have been transferred to Beacon School owing to their anti-social conduct, or to their unsatisfactory home conditions.

In areas such as this, where there are no special day schools, the supervision undertaken for the Local Education Authority of the Mentally defective children between the ages of 14 and 16 is work of particular importance. In Walsall, however, we are fortunate to have a special residential School under the control of the Education Committee so that defectives requiring constant supervision or removal from their environment can be dealt with immediately.

It is a significant fact that fourteen of the cases notified to the Local Authority during the year were not known previously to the Voluntary Association. Had after-care been exercised during their early years the supervision provided would, we believe, have prevented the disasters that have overtaken some members of this group.

Reports are made to the Director of Education, the School Medical Officer, and the Headmaster of Beacon School, and quarterly reports submitted to the Education Committee.

Boots and clothing have been supplied to necessitous defective children from the Archer Charity and Rotary Clothing Drive. Nourishment has been provided from private and ex-service funds and fares paid to enable

parents to visit their children at Beacon and Wigmore Schools, and to obtain treatment at Hospital.

Mr. G. F. Taylor (Superintendent) sends the following report on the work of the School during the year:—

Admissions and Discharges. Throughout the year ending the 31st December, 1933, our numbers have been short of our accommodation, and at one period we had as many as ten vacancies. The "Industrial Depression" was doubtless responsible for the scarcity of suitable candidates for admission. At the end of the year, however, we had on register 75 children, viz., 49 boys and 26 girls. Walsall now sends us 18 of the boys and 6 of the girls, while the remaining 51 children come to us from various Authorities up and down the country.

Since last December we have discharged 20 children, 13 at the age limit of sixteen years, and 7 others who had not attained to the age limit but whose discharge was desired by the responsible Authority or was recommended by the School. Three were boys addicted to wandering and who consequently had proved themselves quite unsuitable for a school such as ours.

We have admitted 20 children during the year, and many of these are very promising pupils. Their average age has been regrettably high, but this doubtless has been due to the difficulty of getting suitable candidates in sufficient number. An average age for admissions of 11 years plus is apt to cause disproportion in our age groups, and at the moment, 50% of our scholars are in the 11 and the 12 year groups. The average Intelligence quotient for these Admissions is 71, which also is the average for the whole school. while the average for those who left us during the year was 66

Health. Apart from an outbreak of Influenza in January, when nearly half of the school was affected, we have enjoyed almost total immunity from sickness. The very satisfactory state of the children's health is due to the dietary, to the regular habits of life that are the rule of the school, and also to the close supervision of the Staff. Our children do not enjoy a superior physical condition by way of compensation for their mental inferiority, as is sometimes supposed, and many reveal but feeble powers of resistance when exposed to sickness. The apparent health of the children is always a topic of comment among visitors to the school and parents are invariably

grateful for the improved condition that is invariably apparent after a child has been in residence a short time.

Our dietary has been improved during the year and is now arranged on a four-weekly rotation so as to ensure the element of continual change. None of our children are in the least degree fastidious at meals, and there is no waste.

Medical and dental inspections have been carried out during the year and all necessary attention has been given the children at the School Clinic and by the oculist, etc. The children's teeth are declared by the School Dentist to be infinitely superior to those he sees in the day-school population, and the proportion of our children now requiring spectacles is only 10% as compared with 30% of a year or two ago.

Education and Training. Good work has been done during the year and many children have made considerable progress. For scholastic purposes our pupils are arranged in three groups, viz., Junior, Intermediate and Senior. Among our Juniors we have only five who are below nine years of age and the group therefore includes some eleven and twelve year olds. During the year, provision has been made whereby these Juniors, especially the eleven and twelve year olds can commence their domestic training and for two sessions each week they now go to the Domestic Science Mistress for Housewifery instruction. This is proving a definite step forward and these younger children display a decided enthusiasm for the arrangement, so that the confining of their activities to within reasonable bounds is a tax upon the ingenuity of their Mistress. The rudiments only of the "3 R's." are attempted in the Junior Class, but the approach to these subjects is prepared by means of sense training activities which prove of absorbing interest to the class as a whole, and which succeed in securing the sustained effort of the most wayward and inattentive pupil. This class has lately formed a Percussion Band which now performs quite creditably.

The Intermediate Class consists of children from 10 to 13 years of age, and at the moment is confined to boys only, there being no girl of the age really suitable for inclusion in the class. Four sessions each week are devoted by the class to "3 R." work, and six to various forms of handicraft or practical work. The progress of some of the pupils in this class in Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling has been most marked and is very gratifying. In this

class some of the boys commence to receive instruction in Woodwork, Cobbling and in Gardening.

The seniors are of course grouped according to sex, the girls working under the Domestic Science Mistress and the boys under the Practical Subjects Teachers for eight sessions each week, leaving two sessions for "3 R." work in the classroom. Very creditable work has been done by both boys and girls, as was clearly demonstrated on the occasion of our Exhibition of Work in December, when the display of needlework, laundrywork, cookery, of cobbling, woodwork and metalwork won high praise from all who had opportunity to inspect it. Our most proficient girl scored an average of 97% for all her practical work in Domestic Science, and the second girl an average of 86%. One boy, during the absence of the Cobbling Instructor, and with only the minimum of supervision, kept the footwear of the whole school in a state of good repair for several weeks. The garden class too has done very good work, and five boys have scored over 80% of marks. This is a good indication of the possibilities of these boys, all of whom, given reasonable supervision, would develop into splendid gardeners.

During the year all the children have again been tested by means of the Porteus Maze Performance Tests, and the scores were highly satisfactory. These tests help to investigate practical skill and certain character qualities, and are independent of knowledge or of classroom instruction. If used from time to time, they enable one to observe increasing capacity in the child for making sustained effort, for profiting by one's errors, for exercising foresight, caution and planning ability. By these tests it is gratifying to find that our pupils, with very rare exceptions, are progressing satisfactorily, and that throughout the school the average increase in mental age is a year and eight months per child. Our average Intelligence Quotient, as has already been stated, is now 71. This is very satisfactory and suggests that our children are definitely High Grade Defectives. Formerly our average I.Q. was 60, and then we had a number of very low grade children whose presence among us was detrimental to the progress of the rest. With the removal of such cases, not only has our I.Q. risen so that we are able to attempt work and to attain to a standard of success such as was formerly impossible, but our children are able to enjoy a greater measure of freedom in their leisure, and they can also be entrusted with a degree of responsibility more commensurate with their years. The programme of entertainment which the children presented on the occasion of their recent Prize Day, was

evidence of the higher mental level now attained. Many of the items the children had learned in their leisure and in some cases on their own initiative.

Moral and religious training has received due attention and a mark system has been adopted during the last few months that promises to be most efficient. Teachers and Attendants are expected to award marks and to report daily. The Mark Book is consulted weekly, and all children whose record indicates honest and satisfactory effort at self control and good behaviour are accordingly rewarded with sweets. This encouragement is proving most helpful to many, while a sense of shame and of humiliation often accompanies the absence of reward. Two more children were confirmed during the year, their parents consenting, and the behaviour of these two has certainly been most exemplary.

Leisure and Recreation. Much has been done to occupy the free time of the children to the best advantage and to teach them the right use of leisure. Guiding and scouting activities, Gymnastics, Football, Cricket and Swimming all serve to interest the children and to develop them mentally and physically. In regard to Gymnastics we have during the year secured outside assistance for the training of the elder boys and girls, and the benefit to them was evident on Prize Day when displays were given by as many children as the stage would accommodate. Our Scout Troop is small, numbering nine only, but all the Scouts are keen and thoroughly enjoy their meetings each week, and engage upon simple signalling, first-aid, cooking, observation exercises, etc., and tracking expeditions are always popular. With so small a troop much sound training can be attempted, and it is hoped that a short camp will be enjoyed during the coming season. Our Guide Company has been without a Captain for twelve months and progress in Guiding is temporarily arrested. Cricket and Football have been played with great enthusiasm and for the first year since the School opened we are able to boast of a Football Team. This is due in part perhaps to the improved mental calibre of the boys, but also to the increased facility for practice they now enjoy. Cricket matches were played against three Walsall teams and the games were thoroughly appreciated by all. They resulted in two wins for the School.

On the occasions of their monthly Party Evening the children have been encouraged to mix freely as members of a large family. Many have made

excellent attempts to entertain and all have revelled in the games and the dancing.

Vacations. Some 50% of our children were allowed a holiday at home at Christmas and also in the Summer. The remainder spent the holidays at School and were allowed as much freedom as possible.

During the Summer Holidays, 31 children were taken by rail to Rhyl for a day's outing. The Railway Company provided us with excellent accommodation for the Picnic Coach afforded additional delight to the children and also facilitated the serving of the mid-morning lunch and of the late Tea. All the party revelled in the distractions of the Beach and of the Sea Front, and the Senior boys among other things, experienced the thrill of a motor-boat on a slightly choppy sea. Each year the children find increased pleasure on this outing which proves to have definite educational value for those who are privileged to enjoy it.

Christmas Day was observed in the time honoured manner, commencing with an eager inspection of stockings in the very small hours of the morning. Carols were sung before breakfast, and greeting Cards were freely exchanged at the breakfast table. Divine Service was attended at the Parish Church during the morning, and after a very sumptuous Christmas dinner, parcels were distributed to all. Immediately after tea, the children assembled for the Christmas Party, and during the course of the evening, Santa Claus arrived upon a scene of great merriment and presented all with gifts. A feature of the occasion was the six small Xmas Trees which had been decorated by the children and which, placed in the middle of the Hall and illuminated with numerous candles, delighted everyone.

Special Events. The one outstanding occasion during the year was the Prize Day on December 7th. Our Chairman, Councillor H. J. G. Fletcher, presided, and the prizes were distributed by Councillor Mrs. Cresswell, J.P. The children gave a long and varied programme of entertainment consisting of fifteen items and including songs, recitations, sketches, and displays of Indian Club Swinging, Gymnastics, etc., all of which greatly delighted a large and appreciative audience of friends and parents. At the conclusion of the programme tea was served, after which the visitors were shewn in to the Exhibition and Sale of Work which won their unstinted praise.

By way of a rehearsal for Prize Day, the children gave an entertainment on December 5th to some 60 local unemployed persons who made a very enthusiastic and appreciative audience.

Staff. A change on the teaching staff has occurred during the year. Mr. H. H. Pine resigned his appointment to take up Elementary School work under the Kent Education Committee in April, and Mr. F. Lyon who has had previous experience in Special School work succeeded him in July.

Visitors. The School has been visited on several occasions during the year by our Chairman, Councillor Fletcher, by members of our Committee of Management, by the Director of Education, Mr. V. J. Moore and by Dr. Clark and members of his staff.

18. DENTAL TREATMENT.

The School Medical Service is a conservative service. Its aim and object is, not to treat disease, but to conserve the health of the children under its care and to prevent the establishment of disease. So also the School Dental Service is a conservative service.

Until such time as the service is fully staffed, its work, to be economically sound and of most permanent benefit to the children, must be conservative. Its policy should be to give complete and regular treatment to a few who are prepared to take the fullest possible advantage of that service, rather than to provide partial treatment to the many.

To quote from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, 1932, the school dental service is "an educational scheme of conservative dentistry and that alone is its justification. The school clinic is not an out-patient dental department."

During the past year considerably more attention has been paid to "fillings" of permanent teeth, and less to extraction; the number of casual sessions has been reduced. We are glad, too, to report that there has been such an improvement in the treatment acceptance rate that a second dental surgeon is now justified.

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

780 pupils at Queen Mary's Schools were inspected during the year, 491 (408 boys, 83 girls) as routine inspections (1 girl put forward as a special case), and 288 (184 boys, 104 girls) as revisions.

The principal defects found to require treatment were defective vision 13 cases, dental caries 81 cases, 17 cases of flat foot, 3 of spinal curvature.

Revisions, 1933.

	Boys	Girls
Defect cured	77	28
" improved	36	48
" not improved	16	13
No treatment received ..	55	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	184	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>

As in former reports, one records with regret the very great amount of dental caries which exists. 81 pupils out of a total of 491 examined or 16.5% were found to be suffering from dental caries requiring treatment. There were 17 cases of flat foot requiring treatment and 13 of defective vision.

In necessitous cases, and at the request of the Headmaster or Headmistress arrangements are made for the pupils concerned to have treatment at the various minor or special clinics.

20. STATISTICAL TABLES.

The Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are appended.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. M. CLARK,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

AREA : WALSALL C.B.

Table I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER, 1933.

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	1,358
Second Age Group	1,743
Third Age Group	2,005

Number of other Routine Inspections —

————— Total 5,106

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections 5,492

Number of Re-Inspections 564

————— Total 6,056

Table II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
MALNUTRITION	5	14	78	—
SKIN.				
Ringworm				
Scalp	4	—	23	—
Body	2	—	24	—
Scabies	5	—	23	—
Impetigo	19	—	267	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	11	14	218	—
EYE.				
Blepharitis	12	8	129	—
Conjunctivitis	3	1	238	—
Keratitis	1	—	35	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	9	—
Defective Vision (excluding squint)	309	105	42	—
Squint	40	16	7	—
Other Conditions	5	5	12	—

DEFECT OR DISEASE. (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment. (5)
EAR.				
Defective Hearing	23	11	93	—
Otitis Media	26	12	167	—
Other Ear Diseases	4	2	67	—
NOSE AND THROAT.				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	112	339	110	—
Adenoids only	27	12	14	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	123	56	321	—
Other Conditions	28	24	5	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous) ..	10	33	157	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	2	7	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease—Organic	1	17	25	—
Functional	3	56	3	—
Anæmia	10	26	106	—
LUNGS				
Bronchitis	64	66	924	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	60	6	—
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	1	—	6	—
Non-Pulmonary—Glands	—	—	12	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	1	2	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Epilepsy	—	—	5	—
Chorea	3	5	6	—
Other Conditions	—	1	123	—
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets	—	2	—	—
Spinal Curvature	38	13	5	—
Other Forms	27	37	54	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES. ..	61	86	2,708	—

Table II.—continued.

B. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants	1,358	192	14·13
Second Age Group	1,743	281	16·12
Third Age Group	2,005	324	24·98
TOTAL (Prescribed Groups) ..	5,106	797	15·609
Other Routine Inspections	360	29	8·05

Table III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

e.g. Blindness, Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis,
Crippling, Heart Disease.

TOTAL .. 6.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
6	—	—	—	6

Table III.—continued.

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	6	—	5	15

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
11	—	—	1	12

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	4	—	3	8

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
24	127	4	29	184

Table III.—continued.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	1	3

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

. CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	23	14	5	47

II. CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	33	12	4	52

Table III—continued.**B. DELICATE CHILDREN.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
60	297	—	5	362

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	46	—	9	59

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	15	—	9	24

Table IV.

**RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1933.**

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment, during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp	18 (15*)	—	18 (15*)
Ringworm—Body	40	—	40
Scabies	3	—	3
Impetigo	870	—	870
Other Skin Diseases	53	—	53
MINOR EYE DEFECTS— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ..	404	—	404
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	141	—	141
MISCELLANEOUS— (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	2,337	—	2,337
TOTAL ..	3,866	—	3,866

* Treated by X-rays.

**GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects,
treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)**

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	By private prac- tioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	734	—	—	734

Table IV.—continued

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SPECTACLES WERE PRESCRIBED.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	440
(b) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO OBTAINED OR RECEIVED SPECTACLES.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	..	..	..	..	388
(b) Otherwise	..	..	..	..	—

GROUP III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
97	48	145	13	158

GROUP IV. Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated	14	—	627	5	—	—	632

Table IV.—continued.

GROUP V.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were —					Totals.
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—					
Routine Age Groups 5-14	..			1,667	
Specials	..	..	..	1,120	
				—	2,787
(b) Found to require treatment	..				2,620
(c) Actually treated	..	..	..		1,959
(2) Half-days devoted to—					
Inspection	..	..	..	15	
Treatment	..	..	..	444	
				—	459
(3) Attendances made by the Children for treatment					2,931
(4) Fillings—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	704	
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	29	
				—	735
(5) Extractions—					
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	1,185	
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	3,679	
				—	4,864
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	..	..	..	—	135
(7) Other operations—					
Permanent Teeth	}	..	..	..	49
Temporary Teeth					

Table IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i)	Average number of Visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	15.47
(ii)	Total number of Examinations of Children in the Schools by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	43,938
(iii)	Number of individual Children found unclean	..				4,260
(iv)	Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..		—
(v)	Number of cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken—					
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..		—
	(b) Under School Attendance By-Laws	..	..			—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1933.

A.	ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS	..	..	..	..	491
B.	OTHER INSPECTIONS	..	..	..	..	288
	Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	1

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring treatment.	For Observation.
MALNUTRITION	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS:—Head Verminous	—	—
(Nits)	—	—
Body	—	—
SKIN:—		
Ringworm	—	—
Head	—	—
Body	—	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other conditions	—	2
EYES:—		
Blepharitis	1	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—
Corneal Opacitis	—	1
DEFECTIVE VISION	13	34
Squint	—	—
Other conditions	—	1
EAR:—		
Defective hearing	—	—
Otitis Media	1	5
Other diseases	—	—
Carried forward	15	43

Table I—continued.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring treatment.	For observation
Brought forward	15	43
NOSE AND THROAT:—		
Enlarged Tonsils	2	18
Adenoids	—	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1	1
Other conditions	—	—
GLANDS—Cervical and Submaxillary	—	2
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	4
TEETH:—		
Dental Caries	81	3
Sepsis	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—		
Heart Disease—Organic	1	1
Functional	—	4
Anæmia	—	1
LUNGS—Bronchitis	—	3
Other non-tubercular diseases	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS:—		
Pulmonary—definite	—	—
suspected	—	2
Non-pulmonary—Glands	—	—
Spine	—	—
Hip	—	—
Other bones and joints	—	—
Skin	—	—
Other forms	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	—	—
Subnormal intelligence	—	—
Mental Deficiency	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—
Chorea	—	—
Carried forward	100	83

Table I.—continued.

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	Requiring treatment.	For observation.
Brought forward	100	83
OTHER DISEASES.	—	—
SIGNS OF OVERSTRAIN	—	2
DEFORMITIES:—		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	3	7
Other Forms	—	14
Flat Foot	17	22
OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS:—	—	3
Goitre	—	1
Digestion	—	—
Constipation	—	—
Rheumatism	—	—
TOTALS	120	132

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Being that for the year ended December 31st, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my 36th Annual Report, viz.:—that for the year 1933, giving particulars of the work performed under your direction by the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department.

Particulars of Nuisances and Other Matters reported by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Foul Drains, water closets, privies, ashpits, sinks, urinals, etc. ..	128	253	280	187	848
Offensive accumulations	8	10	9	20	47
Animals kept as to be a nuisance ..	2	1	11	25	39
Black smoke, gas leakages etc ..	—	3	2	—	5
Unwholesome premises needing limewashing	121	89	108	103	421
Insufficient water closets, ashpits, drains	227	380	1133	600	2340
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Public Health Act, 1875 ..	107	136	168	85	496
Dwelling houses needing repairs under Housing Act, 1930 ..	58	48	23	6	135
Houses let-in-lodgings to comply with Byelaws	—	1	—	—	1
Dwelling houses overcrowded ..	21	31	51	40	143
Dwelling houses, verminous ..	9	66	30	19	124
Sundry	89	62	55	36	242
To { Dangerous Structures ..	7	28	56	38	129
BOROUGH { Insufficient water supply	—	32	57	1	90
SURVEYOR { Defective spouting ..	—	1	—	—	1
{ Obstructed and Foul Street gullies ..	2	3	9	8	22
To cleanse ashpits	—	—	—	—	710
Totals ..	779	1144	1992	1168	5793

Nuisances on Books, and Number of Notices served.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
No. of notices on books 31/12/32 ..	201	200	204	139	744
No. of Nuisances and other matters reported during the year ..	779	1144	1992	1168	5083
No. of informal notices served during the year	288	393	613	444	1738
*No. of statutory notices served during the year	107	152	247	178	684
No. of Nuisances abated	834	1070	1907	1136	4947
No. of notices not complied with December 31st, 1933	146	274	289	171	880
Includes Notices for Housing repairs :—					
Public Health Act	14	22	26	14	76
Housing Act	29	8	11	—	48
Notices not complied with include					
Nuisances	12	20	32	16	80
Overcrowded dwelling-houses ..	19	37	86	43	185
Housing repairs, Public Health Act	24	38	34	37	133
Housing repairs, Housing Act ..	53	90	27	10	180
Housing repairs, H.L.L. Byelaws	—	8	—	5	13
Insufficient drains	3	5	15	1	24
Insufficient water closets ..	20	39	58	28	145
Insufficient ashpits	10	12	11	14	47
†Workshops for liming	—	10	7	3	20
Sundry	5	15	19	14	53

† N.B. Notices issued in December, 1933.

NEW WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

Additional Water Closets, Drains, &c.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Water Closets	13	19	36	15	83
Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	1
Urinals	1	—	—	1	2
*New Cisterns in W.C.'s	73	159	517	328	1077
New pails in Pail Closets	—	1	—	—	1
New Soil Pipes	1	1	—	1	3
New cesspools	1	—	1	1	3
*Ashbins—					
Replacing Ashpits	130	100	474	423	1127
" worn-out bins	116	80	75	62	333
Connections to sewer	14	1	21	4	40
Intercepting traps	1	1	17	4	23
Drain traps	31	46	45	38	160
Inspection Chambers	10	9	21	11	51
Ventilating shafts	10	13	19	16	58
Fresh Air Inlets	2	—	16	2	20
Pipe drains, yards in length ..	310	356	765	491	1922
Sanitary sinks and waste pipes ..	30	18	25	14	87
S.S. Water laid on	21	28	52	13	114
New Water Service system ..	—	—	—	1	1

* The provision of flushing cisterns to water-closets and the substitution of ashbins for ashpits has during the year been completed in fifty-six streets in different parts of the Borough.

Repair Work.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Privies converted into W.C.'s ..	—	—	6	3	9
Trough closets converted into W.C.'s	—	—	—	5	5
Waste water closets converted into water closets	—	7	—	—	7
Privies converted into pail closets ..	—	—	3	2	5
Privies repaired	—	3	—	—	3
Water closets repaired	5	57	64	16	142
*W.C. pans fitted	42	59	99	152	352
" traps fitted	4	14	1	7	26
" flushing cisterns	35	43	79	68	225
Drain ventilating shafts	—	8	6	8	22
Soil pipes	—	—	—	1	1
Drains repaired	1	14	15	11	41
" cleared	66	47	61	61	235
Water closets cleared	8	17	23	5	53
Sinks repaired	—	1	3	2	6
" fitted with waste pipes :	2	2	3	2	9
Drains disconnected	8	1	19	10	38
New covers to inspection chambers	8	—	5	1	14
Stoppers fitted to rodding eyes ..	3	3	3	—	9
Houses newly drained	14	1	21	4	40
Yards repaved	5	7	10	2	24
Gas mains repaired	—	3	2	—	5
Rain water cisterns cleansed or filled in	—	—	—	1	1
*Includes pedestals	23	37	77	53	190

Other Nuisances.

Accumulations of refuse removed ..	9	10	7	17	43
Nuisances from keeping of animals or poultry abated	1	2	7	12	22
Ditch or cesspool cleansed or filled in	10	2	4	—	16
Unwholesome premises limewashed	109	50	66	48	273
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., removed from District	75	2	3	—	80
Cellars emptied and cleansed or filled in	4	4	2	6	16
Sundry matters	18	31	29	22	100

Structures Dispensed with.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Privies (replaced by W.C.'s) ..	—	—	6	4	10
Pail closet (replaced by new Pail Closet)	—	—	—	1	1
Ashpits cut down and made into receptacles for ashbins	45	30	189	132	396
Ashpits dispensed with	26	36	95	116	273
W.C.'s (replaced by new W.C.'s) ..	2	2	11	—	15

DRAIN TESTS.

190 Drain Tests were made, 66 where nuisances were alleged, 20 rat-infested premises, 3 on application for sanitary certificates, 27 for testing new drains, and 35 for testing outfall from drain. The number of premises involved being 286 houses, 2 factories, 5 public houses, and 1 cinema.

In 33 of the tests, smoke was the agent used, in 61 drain grenades served, in 75 coloured water was applied, in 4 cases the drains were tested by rodding, in 7 cases the drains were flushed by water, and in 10 cases water under pressure was used for testing.

52 defects were found as a result of drain testing, these defects were satisfactorily remedied.

ALTERATIONS TO DRAINS.

70 notices of alterations to drains were received, and the necessary inspections made under the provisions of Sections 41 and 42 of the Walsall Corporation Act, 1925.

WORK DONE UNDER SECTION 36, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, IN DEFAULT—**INSUFFICIENT WATER CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.**

The directions of the Health Committee where default was made in complying with notices for the provision of sufficient water closets and ashbins were carried into effect, by forwarding full particulars of the cases

to the Borough Surveyor, this resulted in the work being done under his direction at 10 properties, consisting of 37 houses as follows, viz.:—the sanitary accommodation was made sufficient by 27 water closets being fitted with flushing cisterns, and 16 ashbins supplied replacing ashpits or worn-out bins, at the expense of the owners.

HOUSES IMPROVED.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Houses repaired throughout under Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930 ..	38	26	19	—	83
Houses repaired throughout under Public Health Act	83	59	65	43	250
Houses re-spouted	12	13	17	13	55
" whitewashed throughout ..	109	50	65	40	264
Verminous Houses Sprayed ..	7	52	26	20	105
Houses, sash cords fitted and windows repaired	28	—	14	8	50
" floors repaired	9	—	12	4	25
" other minor repairs	9	21	24	17	71
New Wash-houses	5	—	2	—	7
Wash-houses repaired	8	7	10	1	26
New Boilers and Fireboxes ..	9	2	9	3	23
Boilers and Fireboxes repaired ..	8	3	7	3	21
Number of Houses Improved.					
By repairs	325	233	270	152	980
" improving w.c. and ashbin accommodation	336	405	872	626	2239
" abatement of other nuisances ..	335	214	341	325	1215
TOTAL HOUSES IMPROVED	996	852	1483	1103	4434

The dwellinghouse No. 60 Church Street, Bloxwich, was repaired (after notice under the Housing Act, 1930), by the Borough Surveyor at a cost of £41 10s. 0d. at the expense of the owner.

Houses Closed or Demolished.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Houses closed—					
(a) Voluntarily	4	—	—	—	4
(b) By Order Housing Act, 1925	—	1	—	—	1
(c) ditto, 1930	5	15	4	6	30
(d) In Clearance Area, 1930 Act	—	81	—	—	81
Total closed	9	97	4	6	116
Houses demolished:—					
(a) Voluntarily	4	—	—	—	4
(b) By Order Housing Act, 1925	—	3	—	—	3
(c) ditto, 1930	—	19	—	13	32
(d) In Clearance Area, 1930 Act	—	119	—	—	119
Total demolished	4	141	—	13	158

The attention of several owners was called to the requirements of Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925, relative to the absence of owner's name from rent book.

Overcrowding Abated.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Houses vacated	14	11	19	4	48
No. of inmates reduced	1	4	10	2	17
Total	15	15	29	6	65

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

No application has been received during the year, the certificate last issued under these Acts was in 1928.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Rooms limewashed	—	21	1	60	82
Ventilation provided	—	—	2	2	4
New water closets	6	8	—	2	16
Water closets repaired	—	1	—	—	1
Flushing cisterns fitted or repaired ..	—	2	1	1	4
Water closets—doors provided ..	1	—	—	—	1
Ashbins supplied	—	3	—	2	5
Drains cleared or improved ..	—	—	1	1	2
Other defects remedied	—	1	—	—	1
Total ..	7	36	5	68	116

OUTWORKERS' HOMES.

Twenty-seven lists from manufacturers in the Borough and 6 others from Birmingham, Westminster and St. Pancras were received containing 40 names; 8 persons were employed in 3 other districts, viz.:—Worcester, Birmingham and Brownhills.

The nature of the work and the number of persons employed were, viz.:

Trades.	No. of Lists	Contractors	OUTWORKERS.	
			Homeworkers.	
			Male	Female.
Clothing	26	2	12	19
Chains	2	—	1	—
Cart-gear (including buckles) ..	5	—	—	6

Each outworker was visited, the home being found in a satisfactory state.

No infectious disease has occurred in an outworker's home during the past year.

PREMISES UNDER REGULAR INSPECTION.

	No. of District.				TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	
Cowkeepers (Wholesale)	8	3	—	2	13
" (Purveyors of Milk) ..	9	6	—	2	17
Purveyors of Milk—					
Retail	19	15	13	18	65
Milk Shops	2	10	8	8	28
Purveyors of Milk from other dis-					
tricts selling Milk in the Borough	—	—	—	—	35
Wholesale (sterilizing factories) ..	1	3	2	—	6
Pasteurisers	—	2	—	—	2
Grade A Bottlers	—	2	—	—	2
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)					
Bottlers	—	—	1	—	1
Grade A Dealers	9	5	6	7	27
Bakehouses—factory	4	8	10	12	34
" workshop	4	3	9	7	23
Bakers and Confectioners' Shops	15	43	40	68	166
Slaughter-houses—registered ..	2	—	3	1	6
" licensed	5	—	5	8	18
Butchers' Shops	26	13	38	51	128
Ice-cream Shops	11	34	19	69	133
Fried Fish Shops	28	16	33	32	109
Fishmongers' Shops	3	3	6	6	18
Grocers' Shops	89	71	167	69	396
Green Grocers' & Fruiterers' Shops	19	25	47	42	133
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Dining					
Rooms etc.	2	7	6	17	32
General (Food) Shops (Small					
Businesses)	33	25	59	127	244
Houses-let-in-lodgings	—	8	—	12	20
Common Lodging Houses	—	1	1	7	9
Workshops	20	71	45	129	265
Outworkers' homes	—	6	7	20	33
Rag and Bone Dealers	—	—	2	—	2
Hide and Skin Depot	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	310	380	527	714	1,966

REGISTERED PREMISES WHERE REPAIRS HAVE BEEN CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

FACTORIES. Sanitary accommodation has been improved at 16 factories, as follows:—Fourteen additional water closets provided, 3 water closets fitted with flushing cisterns, 5 ashbins supplied, at 4 factories intervening ventilated space between the water closets and workrooms has been provided, at 1 factory the water closets have been fitted with doors. Other improvements include, viz.:—One set of drains cleared and made satisfactory, and nuisance abated by removal of accumulation of refuse.

WORKSHOPS. At 3 workshops, 2 new water closets provided, 1 water closet fitted with flushing cistern, and 1 set of drains cleared, 82 workrooms have been whitewashed and cleansed.

LODGING HOUSES. At 3 houses, minor repairs were effected, 19 houses limewashed throughout, 5 flushing cisterns repaired, 1 ventilating shaft and 1 soil pipe repaired, 3 sets of drains cleared, 1 new inspection chamber built, 6 ashbins supplied.

FRIED FISH SHOPS. Two shops have been re-decorated. At one shop the open type pans for frying have been replaced by pans of modern type. There are now 10 fishfryers only who have an open type pan in use.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES. Improvements to the drainage systems at three registered premises have been made.

BAKEHOUSES. The Sanitary accommodation at 2 bakehouses has been made satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

CONTRAVENTIONS. 15 cautions have been given, viz.:—(1) failing to give notice of slaughter, (2) carrying meat and not wearing washable head covering and overall, (3) exposing meat during transport not adequately protected by means of a clean cloth or other suitable material, (4) dirty condition of van, used for carrying meat, (5) meat store in dirty condition, (6) dog kept in a slaughterhouse, (7) meat stall not properly screened at the

back for preventing contamination of the meat, and (8) name of person selling meat not exhibited on meat stall. In each case, following the caution, the person concerned was kept under observation with a view to further proceedings if the offence was repeated, but in no case have summary proceedings been necessary.

NOTICES RECEIVED.

Notices of intended slaughter have been received as follows:—Two butchers gave notice “to slaughter at regular hours on fixed days each week,” in 1,834 cases “3 hours” notice of intention to slaughter was received (included in this number were 355 notices for “Sunday” slaughter). 261 notices of slaughter were received from pig-feeders, 19 at private premises and the remainder at slaughterhouses. In 1 case where slaughter took place on private premises, the pig-feeder was informed by letter that any further slaughtering of pigs on his behalf must be carried out at a recognised slaughterhouse.

22 notices were received of immediate slaughter necessary owing to accidental injury, etc., and 37 notices of disease were received after slaughter. Examinations of carcasses at slaughterhouses were, viz. : Cattle 5,211, calves 2,230, swine 9,470, sheep and lambs 29,924, total, 46,835 carcasses.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. Miner is responsible generally for inspection of meat and other foods; Mr. Saville and Mr. G. N. Richards have regularly visited the 6 slaughterhouses in the Bloxwich Ward and the 1 slaughterhouse in Harden Ward, and inspected the meat dressed there.

In addition to examinations of carcasses at slaughterhouses, Mr. Miner makes inspections of meat and other foods at Butchers' shops, Fishmongers, Greengrocers, and stalls in the retail markets.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD DESTROYED.

TUBERCULOUS.

BOVINE.—9 carcasses and all organs, 4 Forequarters, 56 heads, 103 pieces of Beef and trimmings, 486 sets of Lungs, 118 Livers, 279 other organs.

PIGS.—6 carcasses, 79 heads, 82 sets of Fry, 2 Livers, 3 sets of Lungs, and 99 other organs.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND, ETC.

BOVINE.—11 carcasses and all organs, 1 Forequarter, 2 Hindquarters, 3 heads, 14 pieces of Beef, 126 sets of Lungs, 830 Livers, 128 other organs.

PIGS.—11 carcasses and all organs, 10 pieces of Pork, 2 pieces of Ham, 19 sets of Fry, 32 Livers, 15 sets of Lungs, 2 other organs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—16 carcasses and all organs, 5 pieces of Mutton, 1 head, 1,893 Livers, 195 Plucks, 2 sets of Lungs.

IMPORTED MEAT.—40 lbs. Pork, 20 lbs. Mutton, 358 lbs. Beef.

IMPORTED BACON.—178 lbs.

ENGLISH BACON.—735 lbs.

HAKE.—112 lbs.

HADDOCK.—15 lbs.

POTATOES.—4,480 lbs.

COD.—116 lbs.

KIPPERS.—14 lbs.

IMPORTED TOMATOES.—345 lbs.

RABBITS.—84½ lbs.

ORANGES.—334 lbs.

Canned Goods.

FISH.—592 tins.

MEAT.—593 tins.

TOMATOES.—74 tins.

FRUIT.—1,090 tins.

CONDENSED MILK.—183 tins.

OTHER FOODS.—22 tins.

Summary of Weight.

English Meat.

BOVINE, Tuberculous	19,607 lbs.	} 23,076½ lbs.
PIGS, "	..	..	3,369½ "
BOVINE, Other Diseases	20,680 lbs.	} 29,269 lbs.
PIGS, "	..	..	2,365 "
SHEEP, "	..	..	6,224 "

Imported Meat.		596 lbs.	596 lbs.
OTHER FOODS.	English Bacon	..		735 lbs.	} 13,536 lbs.
	Rabbits	..	..	84½ "
	Fish	..	..	257 "
	Potatoes	..	..	4,480 "
	Canned Goods	..		7,300½ "	
	Imported Tomatoes			345 "	
	Oranges	..	..	334 "
				Total	66,477½ lbs.

With but few exceptions, these Unsound Foods were destroyed in the incinerator at the Public Works Depot, Wolverhampton Street.

The total weight of food destroyed was nearly 30 tons, of this, 78.59 per cent. by weight were English carcasses, meat, livers, lungs, etc., inspected at time of slaughter, 43.96 per cent. being affected with Tuberculosis and 56.03 per cent. with other diseases. Imported meat to the extent of 0.89 per cent., and other foodstuffs, such as fish, fruit, rabbits, canned goods, etc., equalling 20.52 per cent., make the total. Notices of disease in English carcasses observed during slaughter (as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations) were received in 37 cases only, the bulk of foodstuffs was surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors for destruction at time of inspection.

Magistrate's Orders were obtained for the destruction of (1) 345 lbs. of Imported Tomatoes, (2) seven boxes of Oranges, and (3) eight quarters of Beef. The eight quarters of Beef were carcasses of two cows brought to a Walsall slaughterhouse by a Stafford butcher, and were found, on examination, to be diseased and unfit for food. In connection with these 2 carcasses the butcher was summoned by the Borough Council of Stafford in respect to three contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and was fined £5 in each case, with £3 3s. 0d. special costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

225 articles were obtained in the year and were submitted as samples to the Public Analyst; of these 138 articles selected from purchases of small

lots of goods (generally groceries) were submitted to the Analyst informally, and 87 samples, including 86 milk, were taken formally under the Act.

See Public Analyst's report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Information as to dealers in designated milks and results of examinations of milk are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

Very little action has been taken during the year owing to pressure of other duties.

A notice as to the marking of "imported" meat was issued in March to all butchers and meat retailers.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925 (CATTLE).

One case only occurred during the year; Mr. A. E. Paley, Veterinary Inspector, in November reported on a cow suffering from Tuberculous Emaciation. The cow was slaughtered, and Mr. Paley gave a post-mortem certificate that the cow had Tuberculous Emaciation advanced. Compensation according to scale was paid to the owner.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

Mr. Paley submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli a sample of milk from a cow suspected to be affected with Tuberculosis. Tubercle bacilli were not found.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE.

Three hundred and sixty-five visits have been made to food stores, food shops, etc., to which the requirements of Section 72 of the Public Health

Act, 1925, apply. Several contraventions of the Section were found and remedial measures were obtained by:—

- (1) At a shop where food intended for sale was stored in a living room, a cabinet was provided in the shop for such articles.
- (2) At one shop direct communication between the water closet and the food shop was cut off; at another shop the water closet, which communicated directly with the store room, was dispensed with and the drain cut off.
- (3) At one shop a drain inlet was removed from the interior to the open yard.
- (4) In 6 cases interior walls and ceilings were whitewashed, cleansed or purified.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold were visited, and in 42 cases conditions were not satisfactory, 24 were improved on the suggestion of the Sanitary Inspector, and at the remaining 18 the trade was given up.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

SAMPLES.—5 samples of Fertilisers and 5 of Feeding Stuffs have been obtained informally, and the Agricultural Analyst has certified that each sample is genuine. For particulars of Analyses see Analyst's report.

On no occasion have I been required to take action as "official sampler."

The requirements of Section 6 of the Act, with respect to the furnishing of a Statutory Statement with any Fertiliser or Feeding Stuff when sold by retail, have been generally complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

FISH FRYERS.

There are now 109 fish fryers in the Borough. Fifteen applications for consent to the establishing of the business of a fish fryer were considered by the Health Committee, and consent was given in 3 cases, viz.:—(1)

14 Bradford Street; (2) 5 Walstead Road; and (3) 63 Bell Lane, Bloxwich. In twelve cases applications for consent were refused, representations objecting to the establishing of the business were made by persons residing within a radius of 250 yards of the proposed premises in respect to 6 cases, and in the remaining 6 cases the premises were quite unsuitable for the trade of a fish fryer.

The other premises in the Borough under inspection are, viz.:—2 Rag and Bone Dealers and 1 Hide and Skin Depot.

The premises are inspected regularly, and in the main are kept in a satisfactory state.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Close and instant attention is given by the Sanitary Inspectors in all cases where rat or mice infestation is known or suspected. Occupiers of business premises where food stuffs are prepared, stored or sold are alert to the damage and loss which they may suffer in the event of rats or mice breeding in their stores, and in practically all such buildings appropriate measures are instituted by the occupiers immediately there is any indication of rats or mice being upon the premises. The making of buildings rat proof is one of the first defensive measures taken, and because of this there is no serious rat infestation in connection with food stores.

In all cases coming to our notice, the likelihood of there being drain defects which may afford egress to rats is not lost sight of. In this connection, comment may be made of cases of rat infestation which have been found in drainage systems due to carelessness in neglecting to fix a stopper to the sewer rodding arm in the intercepting trap, and thus leaving a convenient passage for sewer rats into the drainage system, and so to the house via defective connections or through unprotected ventilating shafts or openings. Infestation through the house drains has not been found at any property fitted with the older type of interceptor (the Gordon Syphon), a trap which has no rodding arm.

While each week in the year is treated as Rat Week by the staff in the Health Department, the additional publicity and special measures adopted during National Rat Week serve to drive home to the public the danger of

neglect in dealing with rats or mice infesting buildings or lands; commencing in mid-October, letters were sent to upwards of one hundred and fifty persons, advising measures to be taken.

Three thousand four hundred Red Squill biscuits were laid at sewage disposal works, sewers, and in selected portions of the Public Parks, under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector, and four thousand similar baits were supplied to secretaries of allotments with printed instructions as to their use, and these were in turn distributed to 240 individual plot holders.

It was found that several old sewers have a small rat population, and at one of the sewage disposal works there was also some infestation, twenty-four dead rats being collected a few days after the Red Squill biscuit had been laid.

Visits for rat repression numbered 299, this figure is lower than in previous years, and may be taken as indicating freedom from infestation.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

INSPECTIONS—BOATS.

Number of Boats inspected	..	..	..	..	..	22
Number of Boats conforming with Acts and Regulations	..					21
Number of Boats with one or more infringements	..					1

NATURE OF INFRINGEMENT.

Painting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							<hr/>
					Total	..	1
							<hr/>
Infringements remedied	..	..	..	..			1

Remedial measures for contraventions were obtained by issuing a "Blue Notice" form.

No case of Infectious Disease has been found on the boats.

OCCUPANTS.

Number of Men on Boats	..	..	..	..	..	32
Number of Women on Boats	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Children on Boats—						
under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	6
over 5 and under 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	10

The total registered accommodation on the 22 boats was for $85\frac{1}{2}$ adults, and the total number occupying equalled 67 adults.

15 boats had fore-cabins, 10 of which were in use as sleeping places.

The condition of the boats may be classified as: 21 good and 1 fair.

The occupants appeared to be in good health.

Mr. D. F. Elias, Ministry of Health Inspector, examined on 10th May, 1933, the register of inspections, complaint book, and correspondence.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

The Theatres and Cinemas have each been visited several times during the year, and at an inspection made on the 26th July, 1933, by the special Sub-Committee of the Council, were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Her Majesty's Theatre underwent considerable change in the seating arrangements during its conversion for exhibiting "sound" films.

The special Sub-Committee inspected the Empire Cinema, Freer Street, Walsall, on the 15th September, 1933, the reconstruction of the building, formerly known as the Temperance Hall, was then approaching completion, and made several recommendations as to the sanitary accommodation, means of ventilation and other matter to which attention was immediately given by the proprietors.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.
INFECTED HOUSES, DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Total
	Dis.	Dis.	Dis.	Dis.	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	3	2	8	14
Pneumonia ..	6	4	5	3	18
Diphtheria ..	—	—	3	—	3
Polio-myelitis ..	—	1	3	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	8	13	11	39
	—	—	—	—	—

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act under which Proceedings were taken.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	REMARKS.
Walsall Corporation Act, 1930. Section 106.	Tents, Vans, Sheds or similar structures used for human habitation placed or kept on land situate within the Borough of Walsall without the previous approval of the Corporation. On land situate in:— Bloxwich Lane, Bentley (8 persons).	Summonses heard 20th January, 1933. Seven persons left the district before the hearing, and in the remaining case an Order was made to remove the van from the land within 14 days.
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 91.	Not abating nuisance. Damp and dilapidated house. No. 39 Field Road, Bloxwich.	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days, with costs 8s. 6d.
Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930.	4 defendants. Non-compliance with Notice to quit a house-let-in-lodgings on which a Demolition Order had become operative. House-let-in-lodgings. No. 56 Upper Rushall Street.	One person had removed before the hearing, the other 3 cases were adjourned for one month. The Justices at the adjourned hearing made an Order to vacate the premises within one month.

CONCLUSION.

Due to changes in Staff by the resignations of Inspectors Holdsworth, (I.W) Richards and Saville, the continuity of routine district and housing

examinations was seriously interfered with, and with a break between the termination of the appointments of two of these officers and the commencement of duties by their successors, the record of work for the year is below that of previous years. The vacancies were filled by Inspectors Farrell, Wood and (G.N.) Richards.

I wish again to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing support in dealing with the many problems associated with the work for Housing, Nuisance Abatement, Food supplies, etc., performed by the Sanitary Inspectors under the various Statutes, Bye-laws, Regulations and Orders, so many of which are brought to a successful conclusion without recourse to prosecutions.

To the Chief Officials, on whose advice and help on many points of difficulty I have frequently to rely, my sincere thanks are tendered, and to each of the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerks my true appreciation of their loyalty and keenness in their respective duties is gratefully acknowledged.

Yours obediently,

ARTHUR T. HUBBLE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

21st March, 1934.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

**For the year ended 31st December, 1933, on the
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928, and
the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1933. 225 samples were submitted to me for analysis during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. All the samples were submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

138 samples were purchased without the formalities of the Acts.

87 samples were purchased with the formalities of the Acts.

The following table gives the comparative figures for England and Wales, and the Borough's.

Year.	No. of samples of Food and Drugs analysed per 1,000 of population.		
	England & Wales.	Boroughs.	Walsall.
1930	3·60	Average .. 4·20	2·40
1931	3·40	" .. 3·10	2·10
1932	3·45	" .. 4·34	2·00
"		Highest .. 92·94	
"		Lowest .. ·87	
1933	Not Available.	Not Available.	2·10

Table A gives particulars of the 225 samples.

In the previous years, 1932 and 1931, 209 and 218 samples, respectively, were submitted.

Table A.

Description.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Milk	86	4
Butter	37	—
Margarine	3	—
Jam	6	—
Honey	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	2	—
Olive Oil	1	—
Bloater Paste	1	—
Pickles	5	—
Lemon Curd	2	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—
Lemonade Powder	1	—
Sausage	10	3
Coffee	2	—
Pepper	2	—
Lard	8	—
Silver Shred Marmalade	1	—
Powdered Borax	1	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetend)	3	—
" " " " (Sweetened)	1	—
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk (Sweetened)	4	—
Candied Peel	4	—
Cream	3	—
Artificial Cream	1	—
Vinegar	2	—
Shredded Beef Suet	1	—
Mixed Spice	1	—
Date Chutney	1	—
Ginger Wine Essence	1	—
Cinnamon	1	—
Whiskey	1	—
Rum	1	—
Brandy	1	—
Cheddar Cheese.. .. .	3	—
Dried Fruit	25	—

3.1% of the samples were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1932, 1931, and 1930 were 4.3%, 1.37% and 0.43%

MILK.

86 samples were submitted of which 4, equivalent to 4.65%, were adulterated. The percentages of adulteration for 1932, 1931, and 1930, were 7.29%, 2.17%, and 1.0% respectively.

The average composition of the 86 samples was as follows :—

Solids not fat	..	..	..	..	8.94%
Fat	..	..	..	..	3.77%
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	12.71%

Table B gives particulars of the adulterated samples :—

Table B.

Sample No.	Nature of Adulteration.	Result.
33	5% Deficiency of fat	} Vendor cautioned by letter in each case.
53	15% " "	
71	1.66% " "	
104	10% " "	
	2.3% Added water	

SAUSAGE.

10 samples were submitted. 3 samples (no declaration) contained Sulphur Dioxide. Sample No. 153 was a formal sample taken in connection with sample No. 138.

Table C gives the analyses of the 9 samples of sausage, and 1 sample of beef sausage.

Table C.

Sample No.	Description of Sample.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
7	Beef Sausage, Preserved	118·4
91	Preserved	172·8
137	Preserved	Nil.
138	No declaration	32·0
139	Preserved	80·0
153	No declaration. Taken in connection with sample No. 138	32·0
164	No declaration	180·0
165	No declaration	Nil.
166	Preserved	54·4
177	Preserved	Nil.

Nos. 137 and 177 were marked "Preserved." No preservatives were present.

No. 164. No declaration. Contained 180 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million.

Nos. 138 and 153. No declaration. Contained 32 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million.

CREAM.

3 samples were submitted. All were genuine and contained no preservatives. Table E gives the analyses of the 3 samples.

Table E.

Sample No.	Fat.
61	19·9%
73	36·0%
124	19·9%

Samples Nos. 61 and 124 were labelled "Pure Thick Cream." I consider that these samples were wrongly labelled with the intention of deceiving the public. Good fresh cream usually contains from 40% to 55% of fat.

JAM.

6 samples were submitted. All were genuine.

Table F gives the amounts of preservatives (Sulphur Dioxide) in the 6 samples.

Table F.

Sample No.	Nature.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
9	Gooseberry and Raspberry Jam	12.8
60	Plum and Raspberry Jam	19.2
78	Strawberry Jam	32.0
89	Apple and Raspberry Jam	6.2
118	Blackcurrant Jam	16.0
125	Blackcurrant Jam	32.0

DRIED FRUIT.

25 samples were submitted. All were genuine. 5 samples contained no preservative. Table G gives the amounts of preservatives present.

Table G.

Sample No.	Parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
8	22.4
13	19.2
14	172.8
18	403.2
22	16.0
77	25.6
81	67.2
83	214.4
95	345.0
119	819.0
126	32.0
151	67.2
168	56.8
176	19.2
179	19.2
184	755.0
186	12.0
213	35.2
215	25.6
222	160.0

PICKLES.

5 samples were submitted. All were genuine and contained no preservatives.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, 10 samples were submitted as follows:—

Meat and Bone Meal	..	..	..	2
Bone Meal	..	..	..	2
A.1. Laying Meal	..	..	..	2
Pure Ichthemic Guano	..	..	..	1
Sangral	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	1
Tamorite	..	..	..	1

All the samples were genuine.

(Signed) FRANK E. THOMPSON,

A.R.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

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